

STOP GREYHOUND
RACING—BRITISH
CITIES DEMANDProtests Against "Sport"
Reach Government From
Many MunicipalitiesFAMILIES SQUANDER
WAGES IN GAMBLINGStress Laid on Need for Chang-
ing Present Law Which
Permits Such Practices

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA
PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX
LONDON, Dec. 10.—Protests
against Grabbill racing offered by
the newly introduced but rapidly
spreading sport of greyhound racing
have now reached the Government
from municipal authorities in a num-
ber of centers throughout Great Brit-
ain, including Manchester, Stoke-on-
Trent, Chordroy, Barrow-in-Furness,
Walthamstow, Hailford, Carlisle,
Ramsgate, Edgworth, Sunderland,
Mansfield, Norwich, Torquay, New-
castle-on-Tyne, St. Helens, West
Hartlepool and London.

This supports a similar world-
wide movement. For example, the
Spanish, Transvaal and two Aus-
tralian state governments have al-
ready prohibited dog racing, and the
Isle of Man has introduced local leg-
islation for the same purpose.

Joseph Compton, Member of Par-
liament for the Gordon division of
Manchester, where the new sport
first started in Northern England,
addressing Free and Established
church representatives at a protest
meeting at Whitefield Memorial
Tabernacle this week, drew a ter-
rible picture of what is going on on
a wide scale among British women
and children, as well as men, owing
to the weekly wages being squan-
dered on this form of gambling.

The Rev. Herbert Dunnicliffe, Mem-
ber of Parliament for Coventry, Dur-
ham; Thomas R. Ackroyd, ex-Member
for the Moss Side division of Man-
chester, and other speakers sup-
ported him, dwelling on the need for
changing the present law which
authorizes these practices.

How strong the feeling is that is
evoked is shown by the fact that the
Lord Mayor of Manchester and the
Chief Constable for Stoke-on-Trent
both issued personal protests against
dog racing, while the last-named
official described as a "huge en-
dowment scheme for bookmakers."
The system was little known here
up to this year when the invention
of an electrically-propelled artificial
hare as a quarry rendered possible
its introduction in great numbers on
comparatively small recreation
grounds. Huge profits have since
been realized by the promoters.
Shilling shares in one of the original
London syndicates, for example,
changed hands at as high as £2
thereby giving an immense impetus
to similar enterprises elsewhere.

The Government is watching the
developments, but the huge vested
interests involved and the prospects
of any limiting legislation at present
are not considered promising.

APPOINTMENT APPROVED

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA
PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX
LONDON, Dec. 10.—The appoint-
ment of Sir Eric Phipps, since 1922
Minister Plenipotentiary and Coun-
sellor of the British Embassy in
Paris, as Minister Plenipotentiary at
Vienna, has been approved by King
George. Lady Phipps is the sister of
Lady Barclay, wife of the British
Minister at Budapest.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1927
General
Rhodes Scholarships' Success Cited... 1
Economy Sought in Government
Building... 1
New Oil Source Believed Deep in Earth... 1
Ston Greyhound Racing, British Urge... 1
Poland Comes to Agreement With... 1
Lithuania... 1
Research in Rubber... 1
President Approves Outgoing War... 1
High Taxing of Income... 1
Men May Join Women's Council... 1
American Music Wins New Place... 1
Bank to Take Stock From Exchange... 1
Back Yard Playgrounds Suggested... 1
Sons of the Revolution... 1
Charge... 1
Chamberlain Gives Views on World... 1
Affairs... 1
Ford Acquires 3,000,000 Acres in Brazil... 1
For Rubber "Farm"... 1
Tariff Aid to Labor... 1
Moffat Tunnel Bore Completed... 1
Chicago Plans Double-Decker... 1
Oklahoma's Governor Makes Plea... 1
Biblical Beliefs... 1
Internal Tax Collections Gain... 1
Salem Museum Gets New Collection... 1
Chicago Girl Sings Wins on Merit... 1
Price of Gas... 1
Scrapping of Obsolete Ships Studied... 1
Benefit... 1
United Electric... 1
New York Honors Sir Arthur Sullivan... 1
Poland Ready for Trade Pact With... 1
Germany... 1
Bishop May Fly Among Parishes... 1
League Man to Sit Annual Rat... 1
Congress... 1

Narrow Gauge Answers Modernity Call

With Electrification Program for 1928

Railroad electrification in the
United States took another step for-
ward with the announcement by the
officials of the Boston, Revere Beach
and Lynn Railway, a narrow gauge
line nationally known because of its
service to one of the country's oldest
shore resorts, that its steam engines
soon are to be discarded for modern
electrical equipment.

Through 50 years of operation this
little three-foot-gauge railway has
served the communities which line
the shore between East Boston and
Lynn, ferryboats conveying the pa-
trons from the former point to Bos-
ton proper. Thousands of persons
from all over the United States and
other countries have sat behind its
puffing little engines and journeyed
from Boston to Orient Heights,
Beachmont, Crescent Beach, State
Bath House, Point of Pines or other
stations which dot the landscape
along the very edge of the Atlantic
Ocean.

The coaches, almost miniature in
comparison with those on broad-
gauge railroads, go over the rails
sometimes at a speed which would
bring a blush to the cheeks of their
more dignified brothers on the big
Boston & Maine line which almost
parallels it a half-mile or so inland.
The Xerose lights with which they
are equipped, too, will go into the

Appeal of Lunch Puts
End to Law DefianceBy WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA
PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

THE Dominion "daylight saving"
law, now effective, has met
strong opposition from some of the
farmers, particularly those en-
gaged in dairying. In one large
dairying district the farmers' or-
ganization decided to ignore the
new time in holding its meetings.
It soon discovered that every
other activity would be in line with
summer time, and that the obstruc-
tions would lose their chance of
getting to stock sales in time, and
would either have to sacrifice their
farmers' meeting or their lunch.
They capitulated.

SOVIET RUSSIA
TO RECOGNIZE
PRE-WAR DEBTSSo Says British Merchant
After a Three Months'
Visit to Moscow

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA
PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX
LONDON, Dec. 10.—Soviet Russia is
preparing to recognize pre-war state
and municipal debts and to com-
pensate all concession holders, a rep-
resentative of The Christian Science
Monitor was informed today by a
prominent British merchant returned
from a three months' visit to Moscow,
where he had numerous conversa-
tions with an important Soviet
spokesman.

The next step, he believes, will be
an overture by Russia for the open-
ing of negotiations with Britain for
a normal commercial treaty—unlike
the former trade agreement—by
which, among other things, machin-
ery will be constituted for settling
all claims by means of a joint Anglo-
Russian committee of assessment.

Debt Vastly Estimated

The Russian pre-war indebtedness
to Britain is variously estimated at
£82,000,000 to £210,000,000, includ-
ing government and municipal bonds
and property confiscated or de-
stroyed, but not included in claims
for investments other than bonds,
bank deposits and personal injuries.
Russia's war debt to Britain is cal-
culated at £655,000,000, but the So-
viet Government's view is this should
be offset by the Russian claims
against Britain in the period of in-
tervention, which followed the Bol-
shevist revolution in 1917.

Regarding the proposed basis for
adjudication of commercial claims,
it is understood that the Soviets
should indemnify foreign owners of
property in pre-war Russia in respect
of money actually expended in devel-
opment work, but should not pay for
the estimated value of gold, oil, etc.,
which a concessionaire believes the
confiscated property contains.

To Restore Concessions
The Russians are also stated to be
ready either to recognize the conces-
sions to the original holders on an
extended lease or, if this is impossi-
ble, to give an equivalent concession
elsewhere. An exception is made in
the case of the Caucasian oil fields,
which the Soviet authorities are un-
willing to hand back to the owners.
But they are ready, the informant
says, to pay compensation and also
offer a quid pro quo in undeveloped
Russian oil fields, for instance, at
Emba, near the Caspian Sea.

The Soviets hope, he declared, that
if they thus recognize their debt and
the liabilities they will be able to
obtain a loan on the British money
market. Unless they do, he alleged,
they would certainly be unable to
pay any compensation.

Asked whether there was not a pos-
sibility of their defaulting as soon
as they had money, he replied: "I do
not think so. It would be against
their own interests. Russia can go
on absorbing money for development
purposes at least 100 years, and if
they defaulted before the saturation
point was reached, obviously they
would not get another penny."

New Oil Field Said to Lie Deep
Under Present Producing AreasConservation Board Report Finds That Greater Depths
Can Be Bored When Occasion Demands—
Other Resources Believed Unlimited

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Improved methods of
deep drilling below productive oil
sands will disclose, in many areas,
deposits of oil not hitherto available
and which will be tantamount to the
discovery of new fields, the Marland
conservation board, appointed by
the American Petroleum Institute,
declared in its report made at the
institute's convention here.

Improved methods of producing
have been perfected, it added, which
will make possible recovery of oil
from these lower sands; the limit of
deep drilling had not been reached.
"Automotive experts state that the
mileage of the motor car per gallon
of gasoline may be doubled through
mechanical changes when prices
justify such changes," continued the
report, which was considered the
most important feature of this year's
meeting. "Improved mechanics will
also result in smaller consumption
of lubricants."

"Gas" From Fuel Oil Possible
"Through improved methods, prin-
cipally the process known as 'crack-
ing,' the refining branch of the indus-
try has already increased the yield
of gasoline, now the major product
of petroleum. Through further im-
provements and extensions the sup-
ply of gasoline will be augmented
still further by the 'cracking' of fuel
oil. In consequence, the supply of fuel
oil will be correspondingly dimin-

VALUE OF RHODES
SCHOLARSHIPS
TOLD BY RECORDAmerican Secretary Cites
Success of Graduates
in Many Fields

SWARTHMORE, Pa. (P)—Review-
ing results obtained under the
pioneer system of international
scholarships founded by Cecil
Rhodes during the 20 years since the
first group graduated, Dr. Frank
Aydelotte, president of Swarthmore
college, and American secretary of the
Rhodes Trust, declared in a state-
ment to the Associated Press that the
record has been one of marked
success in a wide variety of fields.
"As a group," said Dr. Aydelotte,
"the American Rhodes scholars are
still young men, three-fourths of
them not having reached 40 years of
age, but despite this fact they num-
bered among them individuals who
have reached national prominence in
many cases, international eminence in
occupations in which they are en-
gaged."

Among Rhodes scholars Dr. Ayde-
lotte enumerated 43 full professors,
a dozen educational executives, nine
college deans, two or three prepara-
tory school heads, three officers of
educational foundations, 30 leading
lawyers, six prominent physicians,
eight in the ministry, five in im-
portant Government positions, includ-
ing the Federal Commissioner of Educa-
tion, six in politics, four in journal-
ism, twelve successful in business, a
small number in publishing and a few
in literary work.

"Some of the most revolutionary
work which has been done in astron-
omy, six in political science, as an
Rhodes scholar," he said. "Another
Rhodes scholar is one of the two or
three leading authorities in the
United States on the diplomatic
background of the World War, while
another takes similar rank as an
authority on Latin-American history."

"As the result of the research of
another it is said that the whole
modern conception of the organiza-
tion of the Athenian Empire has
been altered and clarified."
Referring to the systems of rec-
iprocity scholarships organized by
American philanthropists now bring-
ing as many Englishmen to study in
American universities as there are
Rhodes scholars going to Oxford, Dr.
Aydelotte concluded:
"There is no more fruitful agency
for international peace than the in-
terchange of students."

Narrow Gauge Answers Modernity Call

With Electrification Program for 1928

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United States took another step for-
ward with the announcement by the
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and Lynn Railway, a narrow gauge
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shore resorts, that its steam engines
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the shore between East Boston and
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from all over the United States and
other countries have sat behind its
puffing little engines and journeyed
from Boston to Orient Heights,
Beachmont, Crescent Beach, State
Bath House, Point of Pines or other
stations which dot the landscape
along the very edge of the Atlantic
Ocean.

The coaches, almost miniature in
comparison with those on broad-
gauge railroads, go over the rails
sometimes at a speed which would
bring a blush to the cheeks of their
more dignified brothers on the big
Boston & Maine line which almost
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The Xerose lights with which they
are equipped, too, will go into the

ished, thus eventually removing fuel
oil from competition with coal.
"It is estimated that after pumping
and flowing there will remain in the
area now producing and proved,
26,000,000 barrels of crude oil, a con-
siderable portion of which can be
recovered by improved and known
processes, such as flooding with
water, the introduction of oil and gas
pressure and mining, when price
justifies."
"The major oil reserves of the
United States lie in some 1,100,000
(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Bang! Lindbergh Gets
Congressional MedalBy THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Washington
THE Congressional Medal of
Honor, the highest award that
Congress can bestow, was unani-
mously voted Col. Charles A. Lin-
dbergh by the House just a few
minutes after the youthful flyer
had been accorded a notable recep-
tion on the floor of that body.

The resolution to confer the
medal, presented by Chairman
Snell of the Rules Committee, was
carried to the rostrum by a page
amid applause, and as soon as it
had been read, the Speaker gave a
resounding bang with the heavy
gavel. "The bill is passed," he al-
most shouted, without asking for a
vote, and members applauded this
unusual action again and again.



Maine Children Enjoying Sliding on a Dog Sled.

Dog Sled Proves
an Ideal CoasterChildren of Norway, Me.,
Have "Waiting List" to
Try Out SledgeIt is something, when one is, oh,
anywhere from 6 years to 10 or 11,
to look out upon a dozen inches of
freshly fallen snow of a morning,
and to reflect that in the shed there
stands a sledge 8½ feet long, 30
inches high in the back, brave with
bright crimson tassels decorations,
upon which all and sundry of one's
most cherished friends will go coast-
ing at the first possible instant.

In Norway, Me., there is such a
sledge. Likewise there are plenty of
passengers for it. The sledge was
built by Fred H. Cummings, who
put to a test his talent for making
marvellous contrivances out of
hundreds of pieces of wood. In this
instance 1026 separate pieces, which
is inclusive of washers, screw bolts
and wood, went into the making of
a sledge which Arthur Walden, famed
in Alaska as a musher and shortly
to go with Commander Byrd on the
expedition to the Antarctic, has pro-
nounced one of the finest dog
sledges he ever saw.

If the original purpose of the
sledge was that it should be drawn
by dogs over the frozen country-
side, this fact does not diminish its
excellence as a glorified coaster.

LINDBERGH MAY GO TO CHINA
TULSA, Okla. (P)—Maj. Tien Lai
Huang, a Chinese air officer, told the
Chamber of Commerce here he re-
cently had requested Col. Charles A.
Lindbergh, on behalf of the Chinese
Government, to visit China to help
the Chinese solve their aviation
problems. Col. Lindbergh expressed
a desire to accept the invitation, said
the major, who is on a good will tour
of the United States.

By common consent the commis-
sion and the railroad accepted the
St. Louis and O'Fallon case as a test
case to be carried to the Supreme
Court.

The reproduction cost theory is the
railroads are entitled to have their
property valued on the sums re-
quired to build them today, regard-
less of the original cost.

WASHINGTON (P)—Members of
the Interstate Commerce Commission
received the news of the Federal
Court decision in the St. Louis and
O'Fallon valuation controversy with
considerable satisfaction, but the
commission's law staff undertook at
once the task of proceeding with the
next step in the issue, which will be
before the Supreme Court. Railroads
are expected to appeal immediately.

BIG ARMS HAUL MADE
IN BELFAST SUBURB

BELFAST, Dec. 10 (P)—One of the
biggest arms hauls in the history of
Ireland was made on the outskirts
of Belfast by the authorities who
seized a machine-gun, rifles, auto-
matic pistols, 35 grenades, and 20-
000 rounds of ammunition.

The raid was made in Anderson-
stown of the west end of Belfast. The
authorities here have been keenly
alert ever since revelations made in
a recent Dublin case regarding a re-
vival of Republican activity in the
north of Ireland.

RAIL VALUATION
OF I.C.C. UPHELD
IN RECORD CASEMakes Difference of \$11-
000,000,000 in Worth
of Nation's Roads

ST. LOUIS (P)—Railroad valua-
tions should be on the basis of origi-
nal cost rather than cost of re-
production new, a special court of
three Federal judges decided unani-
mously in the St. Louis and O'Fallon
test case, involving a difference of
\$11,000,000,000 in valuation of the Na-
tion's railroads.

The valuation case of the St. Louis
and O'Fallon Railroad, a nine-mile
coal road, has been called "the great-
est lawsuit in history" because of the
immense sum involved.

Increase Controversy
Railroads would require an 18 per
cent increase in rates to earn 5 per
cent on their valuation estimates, the
Government attorneys have declared.
Railroad attorneys have replied that
no more than 6 to 8 per cent increase
would be needed.

Under the Transportation Act, the
Interstate Commerce Commission is
required to fix the value of railroads
for two purposes: (1) as a basis for
fixing rates; (2) as a basis for the
recapture by the public treasury of
any railroad earnings in excess of 5
per cent.

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quired to build them today, regard-
less of the original cost.

Who
Will Be Chosen
in 1928?The next intimate character
sketch of men who have been
mentioned in connection with
the nomination for President
will be written by Alton Secor,
Editor of Successful Farming,
dealing with

Edwin T. Meredit

and will appear

Monday

Vulcanizing Time Cut Two-Thirds
by Research of Rubber IndustryGreat Saving in Equipment Reported to Chemical
Society—Advance Made in Quality of Product.
Reclaimed From Used Tires and Tubes

More than \$200,000,000 has been
saved the rubber industry in vulcan-
izing equipment alone through the
chemical research that discovered
that organic accelerators made it
possible to cut down the vulcanizing
time by two-thirds and then produce
a better result, declares W. W. Evans,
chemical engineer of the R. T. Van-
derbilt Company of New York.

He made the statement in an ad-
dress before the northeastern section
of the American Chemical Society in
Boston, and asserted that chemical
research had proved one of the larg-

est contributing factors in the rubber
industry.
Mr. Evans pointed to the automo-
bile tire as a good example of his
contention, showing that the tire
reads of today resist wear from
three to five times as long as they
did in the "old days." The reason for
this, he said, was to be found in
chemical research that proved that
rubber could be mixed with other
materials for special purposes such
as this.

175,000 Tons Reclaimed

Worn out tires and tubes presented
another problem to the solving of
which research chemists have de-
voted much time. Mr. Evans con-
tinued. Although the problem is not
completely and satisfactorily solved,
he said that more than 175,000 tons
were reclaimed last year and used in
the manufacture of rubber products,
with the quality of the rubber re-
claimed steadily improving.

Turning again to the work carried
on in the combining of other ma-
terials with rubber to be used for a
specific purpose, Dr. Evans said:
"This work has made it possible
for the rubber chemist to furnish
materials which resist abrasion
better than steel, to withstand the
action of many acids, making pos-
sible transportation of hydrochloric
acid in rubber-lined tank cars; to

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

FRENCH BUDGET
TO BE PASSED
BY END OF YEARRaymond Poincare Has No
Intention to Stabilize Franc
Before Elections

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS, Dec. 10.—It is hoped that
the Chamber of Deputies will finish
with the budget this week-end. It
will then go before the Senate and
return to the Chamber in time to be
finally passed before the end of the
year. It is impossible to suppose that
there will be any impediment to a
strict fulfillment of this program, on
which Raymond Poincare insists, de-
claring the only alternative to be his
resignation. With the virtual pass-
ing of the budget, for the tradition-
ally Senatorial examination is a mere
formality, attention is being turned
to the chances of monetary stabiliza-
tion.

Extraordinary rumors have agi-
tated the Paris Bourse. It was
whispered everywhere that M. Poi-
ncare is about to take a decisive step.
The consequence was the rapid
fluctuation of values. Eager com-
ments are heard everywhere. It is
a long time since such excitement
has been betrayed in financial cir-
cles. All this because in the course
of the debate, M. Poincare remarked
that France was on the eve of im-
portant, inevitable monetary opera-
tions. Such a phrase detached from
the context is interpreted as an an-
nouncement that the franc will be
finally pegged at 25 to the dollar.

Rumors are Unfounded

The Christian Science Monitor rep-
resentative is in a position to state
that these rumors are unfounded and
that nothing will be done in this
direction before the elections, which
are due next May, but will probably
be held somewhat earlier. It is not
even decided whether the franc will
be kept at the present figure. It is
possible that the franc will be raised
or lowered before it is legally fixed.
Subject, however, to the election re-
sults, the Monitor representative has
reason to believe that currency
changes are unlikely.

The passage in M. Poincare's
speech which caused the erroneous
speculations is simple. He merely
remarked that the franc could not
remain perpetually with the money
which cannot be converted into gold.
Therefore as France is still in a diffi-
cult financial situation, important
monetary operations must soon be
made. It was necessary to have
monetary, financial and economic
debate not for six months or a year
but for a long time. M. Poincare
clearly pointed out that he did not
mean to prejudice a definitive solu-
tion.

Socialists Ask Question
Regarding the value of the franc
an illuminating observation was
made. The Socialists asked M. Poi-
ncare if the monetary basis of his
budget was not a franc at 25 to the
dollar. Such is the basis of the items
which have to be paid abroad. The
foreign debts, for example, are reck-
oned for budgetary purposes at this
rate. Therefore does not the Cham-
ber ratify it as the stabilization rate?
M. Poincare's answer was, "Not at
all. Last year the budget was based
on a rate of 165 to the pound. We
never had the intention of fixing the
franc at that figure. One takes the
average rate at the moment when
the budget is established. That does
not prejudice the future." Thus
though 124 to the pound has been
taken for the next year, it does not
follow that the rate is unalterable.

In any case it can be stated with
the utmost assurance that it is not
M. Poincare's intention to stabilize
before the elections.

NEW "GYM" FOR HEBRON
HEBRON, Mo. (P)—A new \$100-
000 gymnasium for Hebron Academy
has been made possible through the
gift of F. O. Stanley of Newton,
Mass. It was announced by the
academy today. Mr. Stanley, who
gave Hebron a hockey rink last year,
has offered to provide funds for the
gymnasium provided that the acad-
emy raises \$20,000 of the sum needed.

POLAND COMES
TO AGREEMENT
WITH LITHUANIACrisis in Negotiations Be-
tween Two Nations Ap-
pears to Be PastDRAMATIC QUESTION
PUT BY PILSUDSKILithuanian Premier Answers
in Pacific Manner—Te-
Deum to Be Sung

GENEVA, Dec. 10 (P)—An agree-
ment has been reached "in prin-
ciple" on the Polish-Lithuanian dis-
pute, Enrique Villegas, Chilean dele-
gate to the League of Nations, de-
clared. The Chilean's assertion was
made at the conclusion of a secret
session of the League Council which
considered the dispute.

Marshal Pilsudski, Premier of Po-
land, and Augustas Woldemaras,
Premier of Lithuania, faced each
other at the Council meeting, which
was held in the office of Sir Eric
Drummond, secretary-general of the
League.

Before entering the session the
Polish delegation said that broad
lines had been established for the
settlement of the dispute. It said,
however, that the exact formula had
not been found.

While the Council was delibera-
ting the Lithuanian spokesman said
that what Lithuania really wanted
was documents signed by the powers
and Poland that the question of the
sovereignty over the Vilna district is
not settled, and that Lithuania
had the right to open negotiations
with Poland for a definite determi-
nation of the Lithuanian-Polish
frontier.

Question of Diplomatic Relations

The spokesman declared that Wal-
demaras was ready to ask for such
a document in case the council
pressed him to resume diplomatic re-
lations with Poland.

The crisis in the negotiations over
the Polish-Lithuanian controversy
was dramatic as described by those
present at the secret session when
he Baltic open quarrel was averted,
at least temporarily.

Marshal Pilsudski, suddenly leaped
over the table and pointed his finger
at the Lithuanian Premier and said:
"I have a definite question to put
to you, Mr. Woldemaras. Is peace or
Lithuania; is it peace or war?"
The Lithuanian Premier did not
quail under the gaze of the Polish
marshal. He looked Marshal Pilsud-
ski squarely in the eye and answered
calmly:

"It is peace."

A ripple of applause broke from
the members of the Council and
when this had died down, Marshal
Pilsudski declared: "As it is peace
I no longer need personally to dis-
cuss details of the settlement which
I leave to my foreign minister, Mr.
Zaleski. I shall order a Te Deum
of joy to be sung in all the churches
of Poland."

Poland to Respect Independence

Marshal Pilsudski then solemnly
took an engagement before the
Council that Poland will respect the
independence of Lithuania, while
Mr. Woldemaras undertook an en-
gagement that Lithuania does not
consider herself in a state of war
with Poland.

This satisfied the Council, which
asked Beelaerts van Blokland, the
Dutch Foreign Minister, who is act-
ing as special reporter in the con-
ference, to draw up a report based
on the declarations and arrange the
procedure for settlement of the
alleged mistreatment of Lithuanian
clergy at Vilna, which is expected to
offer difficulties.

Both the Poles and the Lithu-
anians must agree to the text of
a formula of settlement which was
being drafted, and it was noted that
after the adjournment of the council
session, the Lithuanians did not en-
tirely agree with members of the
Council that the conflict had been
regulated "in principle."

Points Still Undecided

Both Mr. Woldemaras and the
Foreign Minister, Mr. Zausis, were
far less optimistic than the Polish
delegation. The Lithuanian Foreign
Minister said there were many points
still undecided which the Lithuani-
ans consider important.

The Dutch Foreign Minister is
preparing a report which is expected
to include a formula upon which
both Lithuania and Poland may
agree and he has still to receive a
statement from both countries.
These statements must be reconciled
in drawing up the formula.

Mr. Zausis said that there was no
reason to expect the immediate es-
tablishment of diplomatic relations
between the two countries as condi-
tions absolutely forbid it. He also
said that news from the Lithuanian-
Polish frontier was disturbing as
within the last three days the Poles
had moved additional troops near the
boundary.

organize hostile bands to Lithuania and that the controversy no longer possessed importance in their view.

GENEVA, Dec. 10.—The arrival of Marshal Pilsudski in Geneva is an event of considerable importance, for this is the first time that the Polish Dictator has come into personal contact with the foreign ministers of the great powers of Europe. His visit will, it is hoped, not only contribute to the settlement of the Lithuanian-Polish dispute, but also lead to a discussion of other important questions, such as the relations of Germany and Poland and the possibility of an arrangement with Russia, which might lay the foundations for an eastern European Locarno pact.

His interviews with Sir Austen Chamberlain and M. Briand have created a good impression, and it is said he will also see Dr. Gustav Stresemann.

Italy Is Anxious for Accord With France

ROME, Dec. 10.—The sudden departure of Sir Ronald Graham, British Ambassador to Rome, for Geneva confirms the rumor circulated in League circles that Sir Austen Chamberlain will devote his good offices in order to bring about a rapprochement between France and Italy. The Christian Science Monitor learns that Sir Ronald was summoned to Rome by Sir Austen who is anxious to learn from the British representative the real state of Italian feeling toward France. Before leaving Sir Ronald had a long interview with Signor Grandi, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

In Italian official circles the greatest reserve is maintained regarding the reports coming from Paris and Geneva about the impending meeting between Benito Mussolini and Aristide Briand. The desire on the part of Italy to reach an understanding with France on all the questions which have hitherto divided the two nations is as great as that manifested by France, therefore any step which would be taken to ease the tension which became rather acute after the signature of the treaty between France and Yugoslavia would be welcomed by Italy.

At the same time, however, it is admitted that before any meeting between the two foreign ministers can take place it is necessary that a preliminary exchange of views between the two interested governments precede any meeting.

Two Races Contend as to Use of German Minority Schools

GENEVA.—Minority questions are among the most troublesome which the Council of the League of Nations has to settle; and in addition to the Lithuanian appeal against Poland concerning the treatment of the Lithuanian schools in the Vilna district, Germany is also putting in a complaint concerning the admission of children to the German minority schools in Polish parts of Upper Silesia. This dispute is of long standing, and in March last the Council had to decide what should be done concerning 7000 children for whom applications to attend the German schools had been made.

According to the Polish authorities, the minority schools were intended for children of German parentage only. But the Germans maintain that any parent has the right to send his child to one of these schools. As it was difficult to see how a child who did not speak German could benefit from education in a German school, the Council sent out a Swiss educational expert to discover how far these 7000 children could be regarded as suitable applicants for the minority schools, and Dr. Stresemann accepted this plan as a provisional arrangement.

In Dr. Stresemann's view the resolution of the Council made it clear that no other children should be examined. But since then the Polish authorities have extended the system to other children, and the German Government is now appealing to the Council to give a final interpretation of the action which it intended to take. The question is perhaps not of very great importance, but it illustrates the difficulties which face the Council in settling the minority problem.

CUNEO PRESS, INC.
CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—Cuneo Press, Inc., stockholders will vote Dec. 14 on the change in common from 100,000 shares of \$10 par to 250,000 shares of \$4 par and the creation of \$2,500,000 8% preferred stock. Following approval of these changes, directors will declare a 40 per cent stock dividend on the common stock in common, probably payable Dec. 24, to stock of record Dec. 20.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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MEN ELIGIBLE TO JOIN COUNCIL, WOMEN DECIDE

Ruling of National Group Principally for Fraternal Delegates

By MARJORIE SHULER
NEW YORK.—Men may sit as fraternal delegates in the next biennial convention of the National Council of Women, and organizations having both men and women as members will be eligible to join the council, according to action taken in closing sessions of the fourteenth convention of the organization. In admitting men to membership the delegates followed the recommendation given by the Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer at the opening of the convention, in which she pointed out that women have been fitting themselves to work with men and that unless they now enter into a partnership of activity with men they cannot expect to win success for their aims and purposes.

A permanent national headquarters is to be set up in New York City to serve as a clearing house for data on the work of various organizations in the United States and other countries to stimulate women's contribution to public service. The policy of not adopting resolutions followed at this convention also is to be continued, the next meeting being used even more than this one as an open forum for the discussion of problems upon which the 34 member organizations of the Council will be urged to take individual action, without the Council being committed in any way.

Dr. Valeria H. Parker was re-elected president with Mrs. Frances E. Burns of Michigan, Mrs. Theodore J. Louden of Indiana, Miss Anna A. Gordon of Illinois, Miss Lena Madala Phillips of New York City, vice-presidents; Mrs. Estelle M. Sternberger of New York City, recording secretary; Mrs. Clarence Fraire of Delaware, treasurer, and Mrs. Anna B. Lyman of Salt Lake City, auditor. "Negro women are the poorest part of all women workers," said Mrs. Maudie Griffin of Philadelphia, representing the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs in a discussion on women in industry.

NEW OIL FIELD AT GREAT DEPTHS

(Continued from Page 1)

900 acres of lands underlain by sedimentary rocks, and not fully explored, in which geology indicates oil is possible. With extended search new supplies will be found therein.

Reserve Supply Seems Ample
"The Nation has an additional reserve in the vast deposits of oil shale, coal and lignites from all of which liquid fuel and lubricants may be extracted if, and when, the cost of recovery is justified by the price of these products. These deposits are so huge that they promise, under conservative estimates, an almost unlimited supply."

"The importance of imports cannot be ignored. Countries to the south are known to have large petroleum resources, for the output of which the United States is a natural market and the supply therefrom must inevitably have its influence on the consumption of American reserves."

The conclusion of the committee was that "There is no imminent danger of the exhaustion of the petroleum reserves of the United States," and that "it is reasonable to assume that a sufficient supply of oil will be available for national defense, and for essential uses in the United States."

beyond the time when (natural) science will limit the demand by developing more efficient use of, or substitutes for, oil, or will displace its use as a source of power by harnessing a natural energy."

Groups Unite to Protect America's Oil Resources

WASHINGTON.—Representatives of the petroleum industry, the American Bar Association, and of the Government, meeting under the chairmanship of Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, sat down in the first co-operative effort of the three groups to unite on a legislative program for conservation of the country's natural oil resources.

Opening the conference, Mr. Work, as chairman of the Federal Oil Conservation Board, called on the committee of nine "to evolve a practical program that would ensure conservation and prevent production waste." He stressed the following points: "There is urgent need to dam the 'unprecedented flood of oil'; competitive pressure is forcing unnecessary output; improvements in oil field technique have aggravated overproduction; enough oil is now in storage to last six or eight months; excess production ruins small operators, cuts profits of large operators and brings only slight price cuts to consumers; the Secretary of the Interior needs power to exercise discretion in leasing oil resources of the public domain, particularly those held in trust for Indians."

DRY LAW GAINS ALONG BORDER

Prohibition Enforcement Is Strictest and Most Successful Now

ALBANY, N. Y.—Prohibition enforcement is now the strictest and most successful along the 100-mile Canadian border from the Thousand Islands to Rouses Point that it has ever been since the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment, according to Maj. John A. Warner, superintendent of the New York State police.

"At no time since the prohibition law went into effect," Major Warner declared, "has it been so hazardous for a violator of the law to get a load of liquor through the lines as it is now."

The force of state troopers which augments federal prohibition agents on the border has been increased from year to year until it now numbers almost 100.

The transportation of all beverages except raw alcohol and highly distilled liquors has been reduced to virtually nil. The truckloads of beer and ale, brought across the border at night three or four years ago, have been replaced only by small quantities of less bulky liquors which are carried in passenger automobiles so they are not so conspicuous, Major Warner said.

The number of motor cars seized in the course of a season is regarded as fairly indicative of the amount of violation of the law. In 1924 the number was 392. So far in 1927 it has been only 139.

HOTELS DEMAND BEEF OF BETTER QUALITY

With the expressed hope of bringing about a national movement to reduce the consumption of beef until a better quality is in the market and at lower prices, the principal hotels of Boston have joined in a resolution asking their patrons not to order beef until "conditions improve and the quality and prices return to normalcy." The resolution was adopted at a meeting of the City Hotel Association attended by 20 members.

PRESIDENT PUTS HIS APPROVAL ON OUTLAWING WARS

Keenly Interested, He Tells Jane Addams, in Treaties to That End

WASHINGTON.—President Coolidge is keenly interested in proposed treaties to outlaw war, Miss Jane Addams, president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, stated, following a conference at the White House, in which she presented a petition containing 30,000 signatures urging such arbitration treaties to the President.

Miss Addams said the move is an outgrowth of the proposal of Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, for a Franco-American pact to outlaw war. She urged the President to cause such an agreement to be negotiated, and to institute others with foreign powers.

"If the big countries agree to outlaw war, the smaller nations will certainly not initiate combats," she said.

The resolution follows: "Whereas, Arbitration as a substitute for war has on innumerable occasions demonstrated its capacity to adjust conflicting claims of the utmost importance, where there was a will for peace; and

"Whereas, M. Briand, Foreign Minister of France, proposed on April 6, agreement between France and the United States to outlaw war, therefore, the undersigned do hereby respectfully petition the President of the United States to take the initiative in negotiating treaties with all other governments, beginning with France and Great Britain providing:

"1.—For arbitration of all pecuniary claims and other legal issues arising out of alleged injury to person or property; and

"2.—For the submission to arbitration, conciliation or mediation of all other disputes which diplomacy may fail to settle, thus outlawing war so far as the contracting parties are concerned."

CHIANG KAI-SHEK AGAIN IN CONTROL

Assumes Active Leadership of Nationalist Movement

SHANGHAI, Dec. 10 (P).—Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek, who resigned as commander of the Nationalist forces last August to facilitate a union of Nanking and Hankow forces, today again assumed active leadership of the Nationalist movement as a result of a conference of party leaders.

Chiang Kai-Shek was unanimously drafted to reenter Nationalist affairs and provide a leader around whom all the various factions may rally. It was explained that he will not resume his title of Generalissimo, but will take a civilian title, thereby avoiding a position akin to dictatorship, to which all of those of the conference were opposed.

Frederick R. Stuart, an American who lived in the Far East for a

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quarter of a century, was killed today. Stuart formerly served in the United States consular and postal service in China. He also served in the postal service in the Philippines. He is believed to be a native of Idaho.

DIAMOND JUBILEE FOR RUTHERFORD

North Carolina College 75 Years Old in June

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Announcement of the observance in June of the diamond jubilee of Rutherford College has been made by the Rev. E. P. Billups, president of the college. Rutherford, a junior college, was founded in 1853 by Dr. R. L. Abernethy, and was first known as the Happy Home school.

Improvements in the college, announced by the trustees, will mark the diamond jubilee year, including a new men's dormitory and a new gymnasium, both of which are nearing completion, and alterations in the administration building and a new home for the president.

Efforts are being made to obtain a complete list of names for the alumni register, in order all men and women who attended Rutherford may participate in the observance.

MEXICO LIFTS CENSORSHIP

MEXICO CITY (P).—News censorship imposed by the Mexican Government in October during the military revolt, has been lifted.

MELTING SCRAP UP 50 CENTS

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 10.—Sale of heavy melting steel scrap No. 1 has been made at \$15.50, an advance of 50 cents a ton. Quotations are \$15 to \$15.50. Pennsylvania Railway received as high as \$15.75. Dealers look for \$16 as the next selling price.

HIGH TAXATION ON INSURANCE IS CRITICIZED

Declared Burden on Thrift an Economic Mistake, by Company Official

NEW YORK.—Excessive taxation of life insurance premiums was criticized as a social injustice and an economic mistake in an address by Chandler Bullock, president of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester, Mass., before the Association of Life Insurance Presidents at its convention here.

The thrift of thousands of men and women represented in their insurance policies lifts a vast burden of expense which would otherwise fall upon the state in its care of the needy, Mr. Bullock said. He added that the wealthy are not the only purchasers of insurance but are a very small part of the \$2,000,000 policy holders in the country. This enterprise, he declared, is an agency for the assistance of the economically weak.

He estimated, however, that life insurance companies in general pay more than 55 per cent of their net income in state and local taxes. Collections of taxes from these companies in 1925 amounted to \$72,339,721 in the United States, he said.

Originally the theory was that insurance taxation was for the purpose of supporting the insurance supervision departments of the states, but Mr. Bullock pointed out that only \$3,661,317, or 3.55 per cent, of the total collections was used to maintain state insurance departments, the remainder of more than \$70,000,000 being reflected into general revenue. He urged that life insurance should have preferential treatment such as provided in the taxation of savings and loan institutions.

REDUCES TIME OF VULCANIZING

(Continued from Page 1)

make oil-resisting compounds, and to meet many other special requirements which could not be done previously.

Oxidation Greatly Retarded
"Many rubber articles are exposed to the action of light and air, and formerly most of these deteriorated rapidly by losing their strength and elasticity. Chemists have found that this is mainly due to oxidation and they have worked out methods whereby this rate of oxidation can be measured in the laboratory in a few days. With this knowledge, investigations were made to prevent rapid deterioration and a number of chemical compounds were found which greatly retarded oxidation."

"Rubber manufacturers now recognize that antioxidants are as important as accelerators and many thousands of pounds are used monthly, giving the consumer a product which retains its original strength and resiliency much longer and renders better service."

AMERICAN MUSIC WINS NEW PLACE

Programs Prepared by Federated Clubs, Find Rare Welcome in Europe

NEW YORK.—International exchange of musical programs, through which the work of American composers is being accorded wide recognition in Europe, is being successfully sponsored by the National Federation of Music Clubs, according to the report made to the annual director's meeting here.

Mrs. Helen Harrison Mills, of Peoria, Ill., chairman of the international reciprocity committee of the American music division of the federation, reported that extensive interest is being manifested by foreign musical groups in the arrangement of American programs. Through correspondence, exchanges of the music for programs are arranged, with the result that individual clubs in the United States also become acquainted with the current classics of foreign composers.

Programs of American music have been exceptionally well received in Russia, Mrs. Mills reported. Arrangements for exchanges of music have been made with clubs in Brussels and Bombay, and in cities throughout France and England.

CENTRAL AGUIRRE SUGAR CO.
Central Aguirre Sugar Co. reports for the year ended July 31, 1927, net after income tax \$2,492,177, equal to \$12.44 a share on 199,000 shares. This compares with net in the previous year of \$1,962,731, equal to \$5.90 a share. In the year ending July 31, 1925, net was \$1,458,944, equal to \$5.72 a share on 150,000 shares of stock then outstanding.

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CHAMBERLAIN GIVES VIEWS ON WORLD AFFAIRS

British Foreign Minister
Discusses Naval Parley,
Russia and Italy

LONDON, Dec. 10 (AP)—The *Lancet* Daily Herald prints an exclusive interview by its Geneva correspondent with Sir Austen Chamberlain, British Foreign Secretary, on the European and disarmament situation.

Discussing the tri-partite naval disarmament conference of last summer, Sir Austen said that it was an unfortunate example of the danger of going into conference with other powers on a vital question without having at first ascertained what sort of agreement might be expected.

The conference, he said, showed that, while Great Britain and America could agree, Great Britain and Japan could agree, and Japan and America could agree, the three planks of this triangle could not be joined.

Sir Austen, however, was encouraged by the fact that failure had not shattered the very friendly relations of the three governments. He declined to advance a definite opinion whether a disarmament conference was possible in the near future. He insisted that time and serious preparations were necessary in that direction. There must be no disappointment if progress was slight at first.

No Progress Made
In confirming that Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Vice-Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, sought the recent interview with him, Sir Austen said he was inclined to regard the conversation as premature. Neither Government, he asserted, had changed its position on the questions in dispute, and, therefore, no progress was made.

He did everything in his power, he declared, to disabuse the Soviet representative of his preconception that Great Britain was planning to attack and isolate them. He said Foreign Ministers Briand of France and Stresemann of Germany had endeavored to convince Mr. Litvinoff that Great Britain had not any overtures to that direction. In discussing Benito Mussolini, Premier of Italy, Sir Austen said it was not his business to form any judgment of Signor Mussolini's foreign policy, but he admitted the force and directness of his action. He was a Fascist only because he was an Italian, and who would have been a man of mark no matter where born.

FRANCE-ITALY RELATIONS

Sir Austen did not believe that relations between France and Italy were as grave as had been represented in the newspapers recently. He quoted Signor Mussolini as saying to him: "France and Italy quarrel like brothers, but will never have a serious misunderstanding." He thought the newspapers of both countries had been misled by the difference of opinion between the two governments. He did not believe Signor Mussolini exercised the close control of the Italian press, he was said in France to exercise.

Sir Austen denied that his recent talk with Gen. Primo de Rivera, Premier of Spain, was presented in French official circles. He said the French Government knew his views too well to regard suspiciously his meetings with the statesmen of other countries or to suppose that these would be used to any other purpose than to maintain good understanding and smooth difficulties. He hoped that his meeting with Gen. Primo de Rivera had contributed to this end.

CANADA'S SUIT AGAINST DISTILLERY CONCERN

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 10 (AP)—Fear of American law has driven some rum runners to operations in their slow boats under cover of darkness, testimony of a witness in a law suit indicated today.

Liquor shipments by boat are nearly always made at night, said William Dunford of Kingsville, who said he carried liquor over the border by automobile recently. He was called to testify in the suit of the Dominion Government to recover \$400,000 sales tax against the Gooderham & Worts Distillery.

CABLE TO COMPETE WITH BEAM SERVICE

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via
FONETAL TELEGRAPH FROM HULLIAN
LONDON, Dec. 10—The S.S. *Colonia*, carrying 800 miles of cable, left the Thames today to lay the new link of the Eastern Cable Company's nonstop system from London to Bombay.

According to the press, the powerful Eastern company has taken up the challenge of the beam service, and is preparing to fight for the East Indian and Australian traffic by speeding up the service and introducing "direct transmission by means

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A Gift that is both Useful
and Beautiful



Waltham 8-Day Desk Clock
Colors, Gray, Pink or Blue
Leather, Gold Tooling.
Radium Figures
\$25.00

Bennett Brothers
NEW YORK

of a regenerator. The change is expected to result not only in an acceleration of messages, but it will enable a reduction to be made in the operation staff.

The *Colonia* carries a crew of 100, and it can lay 200 miles per diem. The work is expected to be completed in March.

An underground cable is to be laid between Port Said and Suez, along the canal, replacing the present overhead lines, which are not adapted to the new method. A regenerator automatically picks up and retransmits the signals at four or five relay points, now requiring many operators.

SENATE ORDERS INQUIRY INTO HEARST CHARGE

Investigation of Alleged
Mexican Documents to
Have Wide Scope

WASHINGTON—The investigation that the Senate directed a special committee to make concerning allegations published in Hearst newspapers that the Mexican Government by direction of President Calles paid over \$1,200,000 to certain unnamed United States senators, will not be confined solely to this phase of Mexican affairs.

One member of the committee and senators who urged the investigation declared their intention of pressing the inquiry to delve deeply into Mexican affairs. It is contended by these senators that there is an organized campaign in operation in the United States to prevent a complete rapprochement between the two countries, now well under way.

The articles carried by the Hearst newspapers have been under scrutiny by senators for some time. One Senator, an important member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, has told friends that he was advised about the alleged documents published in the articles as early as last spring. He said that he was advised at that time that the documents now being published were being "hawked on the streets of Mexico City."

Later this same Senator was shown forged documents by the State Department, which he was informed had been put in the hands of Mexican officials, for the purpose of misleading them as to the attitude of President Coolidge and Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State. These forgeries undertaken to implicate the United States Government were brought to light early in the spring of this year. Their discovery is said to have had an important influence in easing the growing tension between the two governments.

RUMANIA FORBIDS STUDENT MEETINGS

BUCHAREST, Dec. 10 (AP)—Student meetings of any kind today have been forbidden by the government. This is the fifth anniversary of the student movement for the application of the so-called "numerus clausus," which limits the activities of minorities in all forms of public life.

The Government, alarmed over the possibility of fresh anti-Semite outbreaks on the anniversary day, has also instructed military commanders to prevent a recurrence of the disorder. Scores of arrests of ring-leaders in the attacks on the Jews at Oradea Mare, Cluj and other towns with large Semite populations, have been made. The Government promises to punish to the limit those found guilty of the demonstrations of the past week. The disorders are estimated to have caused damage of nearly \$1,000,000.

STEINWAY THE INSTRUMENT OF THE IMMORTALS



An interpretation of the
"Rhapsody in Blue,"
painted by Earl Hester

In any discussion of the future of American music, George Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" sooner or later becomes the center of controversy. Many believe it to be the first significant departure in the establishment of a native school of composition. Certainly it is among the most ambitious and successful of all experiments in the American idiom.

In ten family that values the better things of life, a piano is nothing short of a necessity. For them it is something more than a beautiful piece of furniture. It becomes a medium for gaining a more intimate sense of unity with good music.

With such people the Steinway is the inevitable choice, just as it has always been the choice of noted musicians, from the early 19th-century down to George Gershwin. They respect the high tradition governing its construction . . . that history of

Do You Want to Play in My Yard?



PLAYTHINGS DISPLACE ASH HEAPS
Out in Buffalo They Tried an Experiment. Who Can Clean Up Their Back Yard and Make the Best Playground Out of It. They Asked, and Offered Prizes for the Best. Results Were Reported as Astonishing and If the Sample in the Picture Above is Criterion, the Report Was Justified. This Shows How Ash Heaps and Clotheslines Can Do Better Elsewhere Than Back of One's House.

Back Yard Playgrounds Succeed in Making Wasted Areas Useful

Buffalo Innovation Proves That Unightly Spots Can
Be Utilized—Prizes for Best Bring Out Latent
Talent and Aids City

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Many of Buffalo's back yards are blossoming into playgrounds, as the result of a contest sponsored by the Buffalo City Planning Association, Inc., the results of which have just been announced.

Believing that with the proper effort, areas which were once devoted to clothes lines and ash cans could be made to take the place of streets as playgrounds, the organization offered \$10 in prizes for the most attractive backyards. A total of 135 families entered the contest.

"Yards which were formerly devoted to clothes lines and ash cans have been turned into a veritable children's paradise," said Frederick Almy, chairman of the Backyard Playground Committee of the association. "Our aim was to make parents see that it did not take money, but merely constructive thought and time to make a bit of apparatus that would give the children many hours of delight. To stimulate the interest, a number of small prizes were offered. These prizes were not awarded for the largest or for the best back-yard playgrounds, but for those which were best planned, considering the size of the back yard and its possibilities. Particular importance was placed on home-made equipment."

"It was gratifying to see how the parents responded to our efforts. I believe about 135 back-yard playgrounds were actually entered, and I am told that many more were partially equipped."

"We feel that through educating the

parents to the importance of doing away with our present waste of back yard space, we will be doing much toward solving the playground problem in cities. With this in view we are planning to make our contests an annual event."

All playgrounds entered in the contest were visited by the judges. Most of the apparatus was home-made. It included swings, see-saws, slides, sandboxes, horizontal bars and much of the other apparatus that is found in a large-sized playground. Often it was arranged very well in a relatively small back yard. Some of these back yard playgrounds we found were utilized by from 10 to 20 children in the neighborhood."

VIRGINIA WOULD BUY SHENANDOAH PARK

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LURAY, Va.—According to an announcement made by Gov. Harry F. Byrd, of Virginia, an appropriation of \$1,000,000 toward the buying of the Shenandoah National Park, and an appropriation of \$1,250,000 for the schools of Virginia would be asked of the State Legislature when it meets in February.

The announcement came when Governor Byrd declared \$5,000,000 for a "Greater Virginia" would be included in the budget desired. The Governor proposed a tax reduction of \$1,000,000.

ZINC PRICES LOWER
NEW YORK, Dec. 10—Zinc buying is quiet, and prime western zinc is slightly lower at 5.80 cents a pound. East St. Louis, compared with 5.82½ cents Thursday.

BANK TO REMOVE ITS STOCK FROM EXCHANGE BOARD

National City of New York
Moves to Halt Speculation
in Its Shares

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Definite action to halt speculation in its shares has just been taken here by the National City Bank of New York, the largest banking institution in the country, which has requested the removal of its stock from the lists of the Stock Exchange.

The move is looked upon in banking circles here as a direct protest against recent action by the Exchange to promote a greater volume of trading in bank stocks.

"Banks are institutions of credit and depend upon the steady continuance of public confidence," declared C. E. Mitchell, president of the bank, in a letter to its stockholders.

"If, in times of financial disturbance, that confidence should appear to be questioned by the quotations for the stocks on the Exchange, serious results might follow, even though such quotations reflected only an unimportant volume of transactions."

"In this fundamental respect of being credit institutions, banks differ materially from the industrial, railroad and public utility corporations whose stocks are listed on the Exchange."

"Without in any way intending any reflection on the Exchange, which adequately performs a vital service to the public, our board is of the opinion that there are elements of danger in permitting the stocks of this bank to be subject to the recurring and, occasionally, violent waves of speculation on the Exchange."

"Stock of the National City Bank," the letter continues, "was listed many years ago as an expression of confidence in the Exchange at a time when the Exchange was not the well-established institution that it has now become."

"Practically no transactions occurred on the Exchange over a long period of years, the broad market for our stock having always been, as it is now, outside the Exchange."

"Last summer, however, the Stock Exchange authorities took steps to promote active trading in bank stocks and thereupon our board requested the withdrawal of our stocks from the list."

The directors of the bank have presented their request for withdrawal of the stock from the lists to the board of governors of the Stock Exchange. Action of the governing body is due at a meeting to be held next week. It is expected, according to officials of the National City Bank, that approval will be given for the withdrawal.

In advising the stockholders of the bank of the action taken, Mr. Mitchell's letter says that approval of the stockholders is not necessary in order to legalize the action. Formal approval as a matter of record will be asked of the stockholders, however, at their annual meeting on Jan. 10.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 10—Building activity of Milwaukee in 1927 for 11 months is about 12 per cent ahead of last year, with 22,562 permits and building valued at \$48,511,741, compared with 22,553 permits and building of \$38,841,504 for the like period a year ago.

Ford Acquires 3,700,000 Acres in Brazil for Rubber "Farm"

Commercial Report Indicates Concession Will
Be Able to Supply American Market

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Production of sufficient crude rubber to supply the manufacturing needs of the United States is conservatively estimated as the potential capacity of the new plantation development launched by Henry Ford in Brazil, according to information just received here.

Announcement of the acquisition of a large concession in the State of Para for rubber production purposes was made by Edsel Ford on Oct. 11. The area covered in the concession has never been accurately mapped and unofficial estimates of the territory ranged from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 acres. Figures of the Brazilian Government which have just reached here indicate the concession covers 3,700,000 acres. This is an acreage only slightly smaller than the combined area of Connecticut and Rhode Island.

The entrance of Mr. Ford into the ranks of rubber producers is regarded in informed circles here as an important step in the movement among American manufacturers to produce their own crude rubber. The significance of the American situation, it is declared, lies in the fact the United States consumes, roughly, 80 per cent of the world's crude rubber but owns less than 4 per cent of the producing plantations.

A number of years, however, will be required to capitalize the potentialities of the Ford concession. According to the official map of the Ford concession, just published by the India Rubber World, the area lies on the Tapajós River, a tributary of the Amazon. The concession is roughly, diamond shaped, the Tapajós River, between the cities of Aveiros and Itaituba, forming its western boundary. The Tapajós River forms the southwestern boundary and the Cupary River, which flows into the Tapajós near Aveiros, forms the eastern boundary. By water Aveiros is approximately 675 miles from the port of Para.

This territory was the subject of an extensive survey made by a United States Government commission in 1923, which declared the area one of the best natural locations for rubber production. The fact the Tapajós River is navigable to ocean-going vessels for a considerable distance is emphasized in the report of the gov-

ernment commission. Another fact favoring the development program which was cited is the large supply of labor.

Reports on the research made throughout the Ford concession, it was declared, indicate practically the entire acreage is suitable for production development. Based, however, on the planting of only half of the area, with a yield of approximately 500 pounds to the acre, it is estimated the annual production would be between 350,000 and 400,000 long tons of rubber. The consumption of manufacturers in the United States in 1926 totaled 354,461 long tons.

The plantation development, according to the India Rubber World, is known as the Companhia Ford Industrial do Brasil, or the Ford Industrial Company of Brazil, with headquarters at Belem, capital of the State of Para. It is capitalized at approximately \$1,000,000.

Under the terms of the concession, it is understood, work is to be begun on the development of the plantation at once. The concession is rich in natural resources, such as hardwoods and Brazil nuts. These are expected to be handled in commercial quantities.

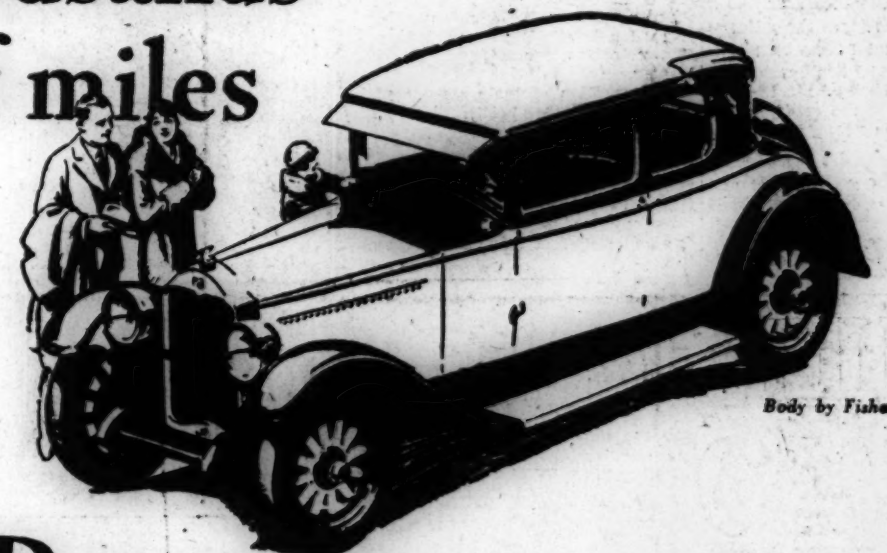
RIGHT TO EMIGRATE DENIED TO SPANIARDS

MADRID, Dec. 10 (AP)—Restrictions are placed on the right of Spanish subjects to emigrate, by a decree issued by the Ministry of Emigrants. The new regulations tend to inspire at least a minimum of economic, educative and moral guarantees in behalf of those who leave Spain to make a living abroad.

Under the decree, no single woman under 25 years of age is permitted to leave the country unless she is accompanied by her parents, grandparents or guardians. Further, documents must be shown by women coming under this restriction to prove that they are going to join legal guardians, or that they will be under the protection of a financially responsible party.

Male minors will have to prove that they are leaving either to join their families or to be under the guardianship of a financially responsible party who must assume the obligation of completing their education and professional training.

Make this
Christmas
last for
thousands
of miles



-a BUICK
for Christmas

There's someone you want to make especially happy this Christmas—with something that will bring instant joy and yet last for years. No gift could be more appropriate than a Buick for 1928.

Buick provides princely luxury and beauty . . . economy, dependability and long life . . . performance, power and get-away without peer. Buick as a gift will make this Christmas last for thousands of miles.

SEDANS \$1195 to \$1995 COUPES \$1195 to \$1850 SPORT MODELS \$1195 to \$1525

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich. Government tax to be added. The G. M. A. C. financing plan, the most desirable, is available.

There are sixteen Buick models, ranging in price from \$1195 to \$1995 f. o. b. Flint, Michigan. One of them will exactly suit your purpose. And all can be purchased on easy G. M. A. C. terms, the most desirable in the industry.

Make someone supremely happy this Christmas. Give a Buick for 1928. Delivery will be made, if you wish, at your home Christmas morning.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY

FLINT, MICHIGAN

Division of General Motors Corporation

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

CHICAGO PLANS DOUBLE-DECKED THROUGH ROADS

Subways for Pedestrians and
Elevated Streets Being
Studied

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Two-level streets in-
evitably will be developed in the near
future in Chicago's congested down-
town district and adjacent area,
while elevated through highways
will extend from the central business
district to city limits.

This was predicted by John A. Masson, chairman of a city council traffic regulation and public safety sub-committee. This group is studying double-decked streets, elevated streets, separated grades and pedestrian subways at direction of the city council.

Mr. Masson said the aldermen are to be asked to appropriate \$25,000 for use of the subcommittee in making a more comprehensive study, including public hearings and trips to observe traffic relief projects in other cities. All aldermen have been asked to provide the committee with facts about congested crossings in their wards, where separated grades might prove helpful.

Double-Decked Streets Needed
here now, he declared. The same considerations that prompted the two-level Wacker Drive and Michigan Avenue improvement in Chicago justify strategically located arterial-elevated streets from downtown to city outskirts, Mr. Masson continued. When motorists realize how seriously traffic congestion hinders progress, they no doubt will ask relief by such street improvements, and they will get this help, he said.

Elevated streets from the "Loop" area to the outer edge of Chicago, connecting there with the already completed broad highways from various points in Wisconsin, Indiana and Illinois, would make this city the hub of the highway system of the United States and the heart of the city would be easily accessible to the motorists of the Nation, Mr. Masson asserted.

"Only a few arterial elevated streets strategically located on which motor vehicles may travel rapidly and without interruption will afford a measurable relief," he stated.

Traffic Speeded Up
"The idea involved is illustrated by the separation of grades instituted by the Lincoln Park commissioners two miles north of the skyscraper district. This recent improvement has increased northbound capacity of the boulevard more than 300 per cent during rush hours."

"But on principal streets from the 'Loop' to the other outlying parts of the city separation of grades must be continuous to be useful and this means elevated streets must be built. After some more pressing problems have been considered the sub-committee will inquire into feasibility and construction of subways for pe-

drians at more heavily traveled street intersections."

The Chicago Plan Commission is working on a study of a so-called superstreet development to run from the central part of the city to the western city limits, Eugene S. Taylor, manager, reported to the sub-committee. The committee is also making substantial progress on a high level improvement plan to begin at the eastern portion of the city, close to downtown, and extend to the northwest side, connecting there with roads that radiate through three states.

MOSUL TO LONDON IN LESS THAN 8 DAYS

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA
PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM HALIFAX

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Mosul in Iraq has been brought within eight days' journey of London, without using

"Smilin' Through" to Congress



George H. Combs Jr. (D.), the New "Baby" Member of the House of Representatives, is welcomed to the Capitol by Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R.), one of the Representatives of Massachusetts Who Was Elected in 1925 and Re-elected to the Seventieth Congress. Mr. Combs Comes From Missouri. Apparently He Has Entered Upon His Career at Washington Under Very Agreeable Circumstances.

airplanes, by a development now reported, owing to the inauguration of a new motor service between Mosul and Aleppo by Travelers now leave the former locality Wednesday morning by weekly automobile service, arriving the following night at Aleppo, 500 miles distant. From Aleppo the journey is continued the same night by wagon-lit, via the Bagdad Railway, reaching Haidar Pasha, on the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, opposite Constantinople, Saturday night.

The Simpson-Orient express can then be taken at Constantinople, reaching London Wednesday afternoon.

PRINCE SAILS FOR HOME
NEW YORK (AP)—Prince William of Sweden has sailed for home after a two-months' visit, during which he made a 10,000-mile lecture tour of the United States.

Final Blast Completes Intricate Boring in Main Tube of the Moffat Tunnel

DENVER (AP)—The main bore of the Moffat tunnel, started four and a half years ago to reduce the mileage of transcontinental trains by piercing the Continental Divide, was completed Dec. 10. The final blast in the work of increasing the central railroad tunnel to the necessary size of 16 by 24 feet, was fired shortly before 4 o'clock in the morning.

Crews working from the east and west slopes of the divide completed a small shaft through the almost solid granite encountered; the main bore, July 7, last; a pioneer, or paral-

lel tunnel used to remove rock from the central shaft, was finished last February when President Coolidge pressed a key in Washington to set off explosives removing a six-foot barrier.

Inauguration of train service will reduce the distance between here and Salt Lake by 172 miles. The estimated cost of the project is \$18,000,000. The east portal is 9085 feet above sea level and the western entrance 9198 feet. The tunnel is approximately six miles in length and is about 2900 feet below the crest of the divide.

CAMPAIGN FUND ISSUE IS AGAIN BEFORE SENATE

Two Reeds Resume Lead of
Opposing Factions on Con-
tinuing Committee

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The Senate's refusal to permit either Frank L. Smith (R.), Senator-elect from Illinois, or William S. Vare (R.), Senator-elect from Pennsylvania, to take the oath of office, pending further inquiry, has brought again to a controversial stage the question of the

date and activity by the Senate of the new Congress, the problem is once again before the chamber.

The issue was precipitated in this session, as it was before, by David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, refusing to permit consideration of a resolution offered by James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, prolonging the authority of the committee.

Indirect Recognition Given
As a matter of fact the Senate has indirectly recognized the existence of the committee. Its action in referring to it for further consideration the Smith and Vare cases are held by Senate leaders as to leave no doubt of the Senate's acceptance of the investigating committee. Mr. Reed (Pennsylvania) himself in a substitute resolution that he offered when Mr. Vare's seating was before the Senate directed the case to be referred to the special committee.

Mr. Reed (Missouri) preferred to have the committee's authority settled beyond question. Upon the Senate's turn-down of Mr. Vare, by a vote of 56 to 30, after it had several days before refused to admit Mr. Smith, he presented a resolution which reaffirmed the committee's right to function and provided the funds for this purpose.

Mr. Reed (Pennsylvania) went into conference on the resolution with Lawrence C. Phipps (R.), Senator from Colorado, and then, despite a chorus of objections from Senators on both sides of the chamber, objected to its immediate consideration and the resolution was forced to go over the week-end recess.

Investigation in Other States
The resolution is certain of enactment. Mr. Phipps' interest in the activity of the committee arises from the fact that previous charges have been made to the investigation committee concerning Colorado campaign expenditures. During the filibuster last session Mr. Reed (Missouri) frankly admitted that the committee if allowed to function proposed inquiring into the Colorado charges. Mr. Phipps took an active part in the filibuster, assisting Mr. Reed (Pennsylvania) in staying off a vote on the issue.

A revival of the Reed committee is expected to see the examination of election charges in several states, particularly Colorado. Its first work will be devoted to reopening the Smith and Vare cases, allowing the contested Senators-elect to present evidence in their behalf, and reporting on the new facts, if any, to the Senate, which will then take final action on the right of the two men to their seats in the chamber.

Elevation of Guns
Approved by Congress

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Elevation of guns on American battleships has been ap-

proved by the House of Representatives, which voted almost \$1,000,000 for beginning the work on condition that it does not violate the Washington Treaty.

The State Department holds that it would not be a violation of the treaty. Charles E. Hughes, when Secretary of State, enunciated the view that while it was not violation of the treaty it would tend to create rivalry and create undesirable economic conditions.

The matter has been debated for several years. In the discussion on the floor of the House when it was brought up yesterday, it was recalled that in the bill passed last February for the modernization of the Oklahoma and Nevada, on which it is proposed to elevate the guns, it was distinctly stated that no modernization should take place that was not subject to the provisions of the Treaty.

CLEMENCY IS GRANTED MEXICAN PRISONERS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—An official communique signed by Gen. Arturo Bernal, chief of staff of the War Office, orders that clemency be extended to all remaining military and civil prisoners held in connection with the recent Gomez-Serrano revolt, declaring that the families of these prisoners are sustaining undue privations on account of their relatives' culpability in the insurrection.

A number of former high army officers will benefit by the order, which stipulates that although released from the military prisons they shall still consider themselves obliged to report before the civil authorities if called upon.

PASS CHANDLER DIVIDED
CLEVELAND, Dec. 10.—Directors of Chandler-Cleveland Motor Car Co. omitted the regular quarterly dividend of 62½ cents on the preferred due at this time.

LABOR TERMED CHIEF GAINER UNDER TARIFF

Head of Manufacturers' Or-
ganization Urges Nonpar-
tisan Fixing of Duties

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Declaring that American wage earners have been the chief beneficiaries of the protective tariff and that American manufacturers are in a condition "similar to that of the farmer," John E. Edgerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in an address before the annual meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association, just held here, urged the appointment of a "nonpartisan" tariff commission to lift the question "above the cloud of political influence."

Mr. Edgerton said that while wages had risen 200 per cent in the last eight years, the cost of living had increased only 150 per cent and asserted that this advance in wages had been at the expense of the manufacturers' margin of profit.

Few Make Large Profits
He quoted reports to the effect that in a group of 33,000 corporations, 196 had two-thirds of the total profits; in another class of 88,000 producing manufacturers, 34,000 reported losses totaling more than \$1,000,000,000, while among the remaining 54,000, nearly 70 per cent of total profits were made by 551 corporations.

Characterizing "the protective tariff, the open shop principle, and the guarantee of equal rights to all men" as the "three great pillars" which support the structure of

American industry, Mr. Edgerton declared that the public should be educated on the tariff question.

He advocated establishment of a tariff commission, the members of which should be appointed "more or less in the way Supreme Court justices are appointed, for life," and declared that the commission should have sufficient authority to lend force to its decisions.

"The trouble that has arisen with the tariff commission in the past has been due to its personnel and the fact that it has become bipartisan instead of nonpartisan," he added.

Mr. Edgerton said that undeveloped countries of the Orient and South America, "whose needs are natural and not the result of war and extravagances," are legitimate fields for American investment and will soon become the "front doors" of American export trade.

Dr. Arthur L. Faebel, secretary of the American Tariff League, also emphasized the need of educating the general public to the necessity of continuing tariff protection. He declared that opposition to the tariff schedule emanated chiefly from groups of persons who do not realize the importance of protecting the American industrial structure.

August Merz was re-elected president of the association and F. P. Summers treasurer.

CZECHS SUCCEED IN 'DRINK MILK' CAMPAIGN

BY WIRELESS VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH
FROM HALIFAX

VIENNA, Dec. 10.—The "Drink Milk" campaign has been so successful in Czechoslovakia this year that it has been decided in the coming spring to open 400 new milk centers, including railway stations. A milk educational film, based on Czech historical events, will shortly appear in the cinemas.

The cost of production has already been covered by advance orders of exhibitors.

GOVERNOR ASKS HELP OF PEOPLE OF OKLAHOMA

Calls Impeachment Move
Started by Legislators a
"Miniature Revolution"

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—

Terming the impeachment movement started by Oklahoma's self-governed Legislature "a miniature revolution," Gov. Henry S. Johnston has appealed to the people to uphold his contention that the session has no legal status.

With the Lower House busy investigating state departments and the Senate insisting it has authority to sit as a court of impeachment, Governor Johnston issued a statement declaring the legislators sought to intimidate him and force him to approve the session.

H. Tom Kight, chairman of the House Committee of 52 investigating various departments, declared his committee expected to have at least one indictment ready to present to the Senate Monday.

In referring to charges of irregularities in state appointments, he cited a reward offered by the sheriff of Oldham County, Tex., for the capture of Jose Alvarado, investigator employed by Governor Johnston. Alvarado is charged with robbing a bank in Texas.

Alvarado was employed to hunt bandits in Oklahoma. His commission showed he had been promised immunity in case of any fatality resulting from the search.

Gifts that may travel later to Bermuda or Bordeaux

THERE'S the lure of dreams in fine luggage, the dream of seas unsailed and ports unvisited—that going-away expectancy that we thrilled to in childhood! And now, with Christmas almost in sight, why not choose for the man or woman traveler on your list a gift in quality luggage, distinctive enough, if need be, to carry around the world? Our second floor tourist department is offering this season more style assortments than ever before in trunks, suitcases, fitted bags and overnight cases, hat boxes, and steamer rugs.

Sketched, left to right:

- Woman's Fitted Leather Overnight Case, \$50.00
- Man's Fitted Leather Traveling Bag, \$52.50
- Imported Plaid Steamer Rug, \$20.00
- Man's Leather Gladstone Bag, \$43.50
- Woman's Leather Hat-Box, \$16.50

Second
Floor



R. H. STEARNS COMPANY

BOSTON

Everything in
Leather Goods
for Everybody

**Boston Trunk
& Bag Co.**
220A Massachusetts Avenue
Boston

WE LIGHT THE WORLD

From All Over the World
**A Choice of 600 DIFFERENT
GIFT LAMPS**

PERPLEXING gift problems are solved quickly in our parlors, where we show hundreds of beautiful Table, Floor and Bridge Lamps, most reasonably priced.

Style No. 818/ML-169/16—A creation of wrought copper, unique and most beautiful lighted, with hand-painted ship shade of fine quality; specially priced at

\$22.00 Complete

OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAYS
Send for Catalogue

McKenney & Waterbury Co.
181 Franklin St. Cor. Congress St. Boston, Mass.

EVEN the finest of stationery makes an inexpensive gift for Christmas.

Year Book for the asking.

Memorandum.
French correspondence papers, colored tissue linings.
American stationery in great variety.
Fountain pen desk sets. Lock diaries.
Fountain pen and pencil sets in colors.
Monogram and address dies.
Monogram playing cards.
Bridge sets in leather cases.
Playing cards in two pack sets.

The engraving of wedding and formal stationery in general a specialty.

BIGELOW, KENNARD & CO.
Jewellers 511 WASHINGTON ST Boston

Satisfaction

- \$10.00's WORTH of shoe—in looks, leather, and craftsmanship.
- FINEST GRADE of Imported and Domestic Caliskins and Cordovans, best of soles, "solid leather" shoes throughout.
- CUSTOM STYLING—distinctive Hand-Craft touches in youthful and conservative models.
- SATISFACTION—shoes pre-moulded to fit all of the foot at the first step. Snug to the instep, snug to the ankles—shapely all over.
- and SHOEMAKING! Special "right and left" patterns on perfected lasts—stainless calf linings, smooth, heavy insoles—and expert workmanship.
- HERE THEY ARE—These nationally advertised super value shoes! Come in and see them—on display in our store, for men and women.

The New
Model
Snug-Fitting
Heel

ARDMORE

Special
Introductory
Price
\$9

The CROSSETT Shoe
"MAKES LIFE'S WALK EASY"

78 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Opposite Boylston Street Subway Station

INTERNAL TAX COLLECTIONS GAIN \$29,683,237

Revenue From Income Taxes Increase \$245,848,302 Over 1926

WASHINGTON—Internal revenue collected in the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1927, amounted to \$2,865,683,129.91, compared with \$2,835,999,892.19 in the fiscal 1926, an increase of \$29,683,237.72, or about 1 per cent, according to David H. Blair, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his annual report to Secretary Mellon.

An increase in income tax collections of \$245,848,302.39, or about 12.5 per cent, was shown by the report, the total from this source being \$1,974,104,141.33 in the fiscal year, 1926, and \$2,219,952,443.72 in the fiscal year 1927.

The miscellaneous collections arising from objects of taxation other than income taxes amounted to \$645,730,686.19 in 1927, compared with \$661,895,756.86 in 1926, a decrease of \$16,165,070.67, or about 2.5 per cent. There was an increase of \$5,503,766.17 in the taxes collected from tobacco manufacturers.

Taxation Decreases

The principal objects of taxation showing decreases for 1927 were: Estates, \$15,701,184.13; automobiles and motorcycles, \$46,695,364.59; documentary stamps, \$17,197,742.40, and admissions, \$6,040,039.97.

These decreases are accounted for by reductions in tax rates in the Revenue Act of 1926. Further loss in revenue in 1927, exceeding \$130,000,000, was caused by the repeal of various taxes, including the levy on corporation capital stock. The loss, however, from the repeal of the capital stock tax was in a great measure offset by the increased tax levied on incomes of corporations.

The collections for the fiscal years 1926 and 1927 are summarized in the following table:

Source	1927	1926
Dist. of spirits	\$21,104,688.71	\$26,436,334.44
Dist. of wine	1,737,112.58	1,965,874.78
Tobacco taxes	376,170,295.04	370,666,438.87
Documentary stamps	3,180,297.15	3,092,540.42
Estates	15,701,184.13	19,272,368.26
Auto. & mot.	46,695,364.59	52,350,429.48
Corp. cap. st.	8,078,197.05	101,882,738.82
Excise taxes	66,829,031.21	156,165,070.67
Admissions	28,570,057.48	34,654,515.85
Stamps	37,245,251.43	43,914,236.36
Miscellaneous	3,570,312.33	3,988,714.01
Income	2,219,952,443.72	1,974,104,141.33
Total	\$2,865,683,129.91	\$2,835,999,892.19

Total, \$2,865,683,129.91

UNITED STATES STAYS RECLAMATION WORK

CRESTON, B. C.—The hopes of the people of this district that work would shortly be started on the reclamation scheme which will reclaim 8500 acres of farm lands in the Kootenay flats have been temporarily

The Florida Times-Union

Established 1885
The Florida Times-Union has the largest circulation of any newspaper in Florida.

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Paul Revere Shop

47 and 49 Front St., Marblehead, Mass.
Specializing on two boxes of Christmas Greeting Cards of unusual variety.
No. 1 box containing 21 beautiful cards and envelopes to match, 1.00.
No. 2 box containing twelve engraved cards with envelopes to match, 1.00.
Sent on receipt of price and special prices given in quantities.

Gray's

THE Christmas Rooms have gifts that you would have to travel all Europe to find—and they're priced so moderately!

Calendars, Christmas Cards, Gift Wrappings are here, too. Third Floor!

BOSTON TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

dashed by the intervention of the Secretary of State of the United States, who has requested the International Joint Waterways Commission to hold up the matter for a year. During this period the American Government purposes to collect topographic and hydrographic data bearing on the possible effect the proposed works might have on American territory.

C. B. Garland, counsel for the reclamation committee, presented evidence to the Waterways Commission to show the Creston scheme would not interfere with work already completed on the United States side of the Kootenay River at Bonnar's Ferry. George W. Carter, State Reclamation Commissioner for Idaho, stated he knew of no protest from Idaho, and representatives of the provincial water rights branch were sympathetic toward the plan. The matter was laid over by the commission until the United States Government has made its proposed survey of the Kootenay River waters likely to be affected by the Creston drainage scheme.

LEGION DRY POLL HITS FEW SNAGS

Various Officers Question Right of Questionnaire—Politics Hinted

NEW YORK (AP)—A proposed poll on prohibition among the entire membership of the American Legion and its Auxiliary has run against snags. The announcement of Edward E. Spafford, National Commander, that all Legion posts of the country would open discussion of the prohibition question preliminary to a poll in May, drew from a state commander-elect, a former commander and one post, statements that indicated Spafford was acting without authority and contrary to the Legion constitution.

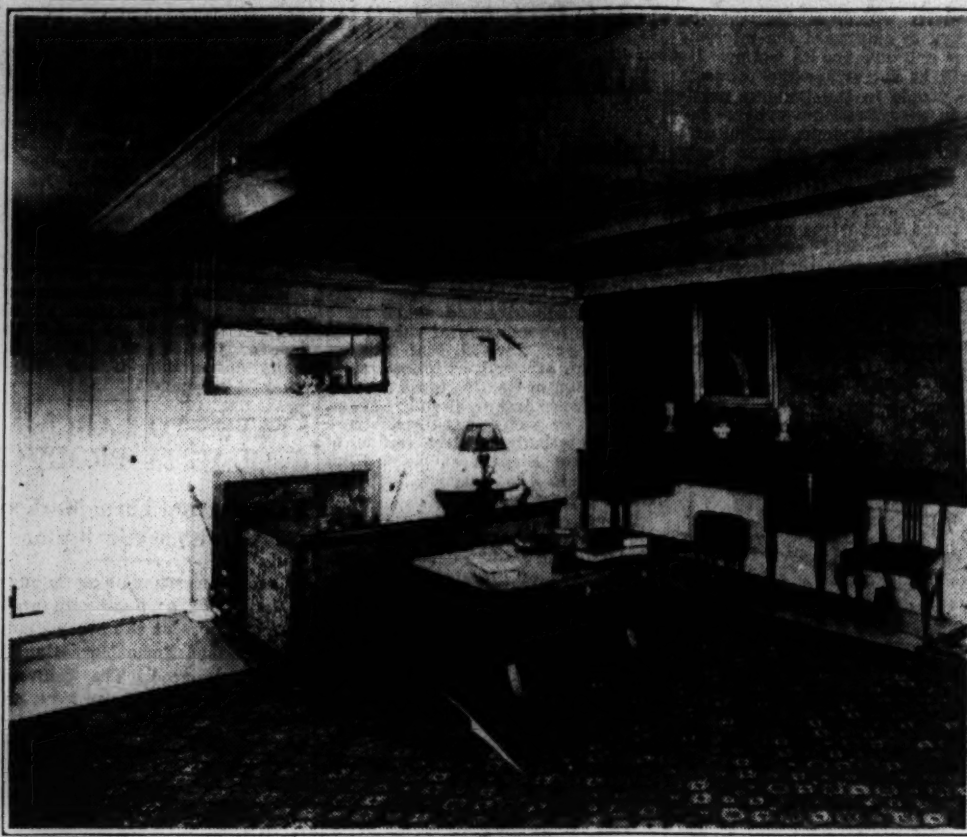
Explaining his New York announcement, Spafford at Trenton, N. J., said the poll was designed to be "purely informative," and without any official connection with the Legion.

He said that the poll would be conducted on his own authority, and that the committee had not been sought. He added "negligible" expense attached to the poll would be borne by the Legion, in whose monthly magazine he indicated a questionnaire would be printed.

NICARAGUANS SEEK MARINE-MADE PEACE

MANAGUA, Nic. (AP)—Nearly every department in Nicaragua is calling for United States marines and for constabulary under their control, ac-

Original Setting in an American Colonial Home



General Collection of Early American Furniture, Mirrors, and Paintings From This Residence Add to the Already Famous Display at the Institute's Museum.

Collection of Rare Furniture Acquired by Museum at Salem

Furnishings of a House Built in 1706, Including Fine Examples of Sheraton, Chippendale and Hitchcock Designs Lent to Essex Institute

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SALEM, Mass.—The recent acquisition by the Essex Institute of a collection of rare and beautiful old furniture and mirrors, a group of portraits, several sets of fine old andirons, including one pair of original Hessians, and several exceptionally good painted trays, augments substantially the Institute's display of early American furniture which is ranked by experts as high as any in the country.

The new collection, which comes from one of Salem's old-time homes, built about 1706, is nominally a loan to the Institute, the donors, who prefer not to be mentioned, reserving the privilege of selecting from it such things as they may in future want.

Among the pieces included are a block-front knee-hole desk, credited to New England, a block-front chest of drawers and a pier-table with carved knees and pedestal, all dating to 1750-75.

Inlaid Mahogany Sideboard
Other pieces are a tip-table with tray top, dating 1750-75; a gateleg table about 1790; a mahogany desk with serpentine front, dating back to 1765-80; a Sheraton table of the

Chinese Chippendale, dating 1775-1800; three styles of Transition, about 1790; two types of Sheraton armchairs, dating back to 1790; and two or three types of Hitchcocks.

Three-Section Mantel Mirror

The mirrors which match in beauty and value the choice collection of furniture that has served for more than 150 years the succeeding generations of one Salem family, some of it occupying for all that time its original position, include a three-section mantel mirror with carved gold frame, attributed to Chippendale, dated 1750; another of Chippendale, dated 1780, with an intricately carved gold frame in a foliated scroll design; a mirror in a walnut and gold frame with scroll pediment, also Chippendale and dated 1750; two Sheraton mirrors in mahogany and gold frames, dated 1785-95; and two exceptionally fine ones of the Empire style in gold frames, dated 1810-20.

A fine marquetry sofa which is in all probability English, in spite of evidence of Dutch influence, is another of the rare pieces acquired in this collection.

The addition of this collection to the museum of the institute taxes its capacity, making it possible to have on exhibition only one chair of a kind in the collection, but when the Peirce-Nichols house on Federal Street, Salem, which although the property of the institute is still occupied by members of the Nichols family, is furnished by the institute, this collection, including as it does furnishings for several rooms, can be displayed to excellent advantage.

UNCLAIMED FUNDS IN BANKS GROWING

\$71,000 Turned in for 1927, Reports Show

Unclaimed bank deposits have enriched the Massachusetts State Treasury to the extent of approximately \$500,000 during the last 15 years under the unclaimed deposits law, according to William S. Youngman, State Treasurer who announced that \$71,000 of such accounts is soon to be turned into the Treasury for 1927.

Under the State law if the bank cannot locate the depositor of an account on which no deposit or withdrawal has been made for 30 years the money is turned in to the State Treasurer, who keeps it six years in a special account and then, if still unclaimed, puts it into the general treasury. At any time before or after this has been done depositors can obtain their money by proving their claims have been made.

Recent advertisements by savings banks of deposits coming under this law included some accounts of more than \$1000.

Biblical Relics of 1400 B. C. Found at Beisan in Palestine

Discoveries of University of Pennsylvania Museum Expedition Throw Light on Early Religions of Holy Land and on Old Testament

PHILADELPHIA (P)—Discoveries made at Beisan, in Palestine, which throw more light on the early religions of Palestine and, incidentally, upon certain passages in the Old Testament, were revealed in a report received by the University of Pennsylvania Museum from Alan Rowe, director of its expedition engaged in excavating the site of the Biblical Bethsan.

Among the discoveries reported were a brick altar, reminiscent of rites described in the Book of Samuel, and more than 100 objects of mud, believed to represent small rolls of bread and cakes similar to those referred to in the seventh chapter of Jeremiah.

In addition, the report says, the excavators uncovered a number of fine scarabs and jewelry of goldstone, a beautifully made bronze top of a military standard, representing the head of Hathor and suggesting the presence of a "Hathor" regiment of the Egyptian Army at Beisan in 1400 B. C., and a number of stone weights, fine fragments of painted pottery, and other objects.

Of particular interest among the pottery found was a bowl bearing the figure of a serpent in high relief. This bowl, which is the oldest example in a cult object thus far found in Palestine, is considered of unusual importance, as it reveals that ophiolatry, or the worship of serpents, which was prevalent in the town

Warren Institution for Savings
Established 1820
1 PARK ST.
Opp. the Common
BOSTON
Next Interest Day Jan. 10
There is great satisfaction in watching a savings account grow by new deposits and interest.
Start a Savings Account Now
Deposits \$23,774,253
Surplus 2,186,970
Recent Dividend Rate 4 1/2 %

Gifts That Make a Merry Christmas Last the Whole Year Through

Study Lamps
Toasters
Vacuum Cleaners
Heating Pans
Curling Irons
Toy Motors
Waffle Irons
Colored Lamps
Bridge Lamps
Electric Irons
Heaters
Electric Questioners
IVES ELECTRIC TRAINS
Christmas Candles for Your Windows and Tree Lights
Radiola and Stewart Warner Radio Sets
RADIO EQUIPMENT AND ACCESSORIES
BUERKEL-GASTON
Electrical Contractors—Dealer
FORMERLY BACK BAY ELECTRIC CO.
177 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston
OPEN EVENINGS

Before-Christmas Sale

Electric Lighting Fixtures and Portable Lamps

Marked Down At Least 15%

IN these last remaining days available for the selection of Christmas gifts we want to emphasize the unusual character of the opportunities offered by this sale.

NO gift exceeds in acceptability that which brings added beauty into the home. Never in the history of THE FIXTURE STUDIOS has our exhibit been so comprehensive or so broadly helpful in its appeal to all tastes and purses.

IN many cases the reductions are much greater than 15% and are so indicated by special sale tags. In all other cases the prices will be 15% less than those shown on the original tags that remain on each piece.

Pettingell-Andrews Company

378 Stuart Street, Boston
Between Berkeley and Clarendon Streets
OPEN SATURDAY AFTERNOONS

No. 74872 Junior Floor Lamp for the Chamber—Adjustable Swivel Top Controlling the Direction of Illumination Shows in Rose, Ivory, Orchid and Green, with 24-inch Silk Shade to match Regular Price Complete \$26.50 Specially Priced at \$24.00

No. 75101 Italian Pottery Table Lamp, 18 inches high, with 14-inch Hand-Decorated Parchment Shade harmonizing in design with the base Regular Price Complete \$26.50 Specially Priced at \$24.00

No. 75110 Spanish Pottery Table Lamp, 18 inches high, with 14-inch Tan Silk Shade with Embroidered Parchment matching motif on base Regular Price, complete, \$26.50 Specially Priced at \$24.00

No. 74875 Twin Bed Lamp in either Rose, Orchid, Green or Ivory, with two 12-inch silk shades, in colors to match Regular Price \$15.00 Specially Priced at \$13.50

Pool the Family Funds!



Enjoy the perfected Whippet

with the features you want in a 1928 motor car

Gather the family together and take a vote. Shall it be the usual assortment of more or less useful gifts this Christmas—or shall it be a Whippet for all the family to enjoy?

Developed to a new point of perfection, the Whippet offers you everything you want in an attractive, up-to-date car. It is smart-looking, roomy, amazingly economical, easy riding, and provides the safety of BIG 4-wheel brakes.

Visit our display rooms and find out how easy and inexpensive it is to own this advanced motor car.

Whippet—Coach \$625; Touring \$625; Roadster \$695; Cabriolet Coupe \$745; Coupe \$625; Sedan \$725; Landau \$725; White Six—Coach \$795; Touring \$765; Roadster \$825; Coupe \$795; Cabriolet Coupe \$875; Sedan \$875; Landau \$925. Prices and specifications subject to change without notice. Prices f. o. b. factory. Willys-Overland, Inc., Toledo, O.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, Inc., Toledo, Ohio
WILLYS-OVERLAND SALES CO., Ltd., Toronto, Canada
See your Local Overland or Willys-Knight Dealer

UNIFORM LAWS FOR REGULATING TRAFFIC SOUGHT

Safety Committee to Urge Nation-Wide Adoption of Model Ordinances

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—A model uniform ordinance for adoption by municipalities all over the United States for the regulation and solution of the traffic problem which involves pedestrians, street cars and automobiles, with a resultant loss of time that runs into the millions, is proposed by the committee on municipal traffic ordinances and regulations of the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety.

It is intimated that they must be segregated. "Obviously," says the committee's report, "it is difficult to reconcile the inevitable conflict between street-car, motor-vehicle and pedestrian travel upon the same street level and area."

"A full consideration of the traffic problem, it is pointed out, would enter into the realm of city planning and the enlargement and development of more efficient street facilities."

The committee is composed of 100 members and is widely representative. Its report will be sent to every city in the country, to all chambers of commerce and other groups for what is hoped will be widespread adoption.

"Urban transportation has reached such volume and complexity as to impede free movement of vehicles and pedestrians," the report says. "This congestion involving delay and interruption of traffic movement occasions an important economic loss."

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, in addressing the conference named the traffic problem one of the most important questions confronting American communities, and declared that the development of such a uniform traffic ordinance as the committee has tentatively drafted is the first step to be taken.

He assured members of the committee that they would have the support of federal agencies in carrying out their work. Incidentally he praised the growing tendency of communities to solve their problem through co-operative action, rather than to depend on enactment of laws by Congress.

CHAMBER OUTLINES TRIP FOR GOOD WILL

Central America and West Indies to Be Trained

A 22-day tour by Boston business men to demonstrate "the facilities of new markets" and to impart a "comprehensive idea of what the republics to the south of us are like and what they demand in the shape of manufactured articles to exchange for their agricultural products," is announced by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

The "good will" party will sail next March on the S. S. Calamare, the flagship of the United Fruit Company's fleet, whose officials have undertaken to outline the cruise and to make arrangements for meeting boards of trade, chambers of commerce, and various officials in the West Indies and Central American countries.

The Calamare will sail directly to Havana, with a three-day stop for touring the island and for excursions into the interior for an inspection of the sugar manufacturing and a study

of agricultural products. Kingston, the capital of Jamaica, the "spice island," and Port Antonio will be the next stops before a trip to the Panama Canal. The Calamare will be docked at Colon and the party will move to Panama City by special train. The Chamber of Commerce states.

Port Limon, Costa Rica, one of the busiest of banana ports will be visited after a thorough inspection of the Panama Canal has been completed, from where the party will return to Havana and back to Boston.

YOUNG SINGER WINS ON MERIT

Success for Miss Witwer Without Funds or Press Agents

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Proof that a young singer can make her way to operatic success without financial backing or press agenting was given when Miss Kathryn Witwer, a self-supporting Chicago girl, made a triumphant debut with Mary Garden in the Chicago Civic Opera.

Miss Witwer came to Chicago five years ago out of high school and exchanged her services as a stenographer for singing lessons. The little that remained of her salary after her lessons were paid for served to meet her living expenses.

Last spring, the young musician entered the contest of the National Federation of Music Clubs, and won first honors. She tied for the prize of the Opera Club at the same time. That brought her the first newspaper publicity she had known. Still she went on with her lessons and her stenography.

Sang Role in "Carmen"
Then the Civic Opera Company offered her an opportunity to sing the role of Micaela in Carmen. So well did the audience receive her singing and acting of the part that critics commented on the fact that the star and the debutante shared equally in the applause.

Miss Witwer comes of a family that boasts no professional musicians. Her father was at one time a rural school teacher, and a steel worker at Gary, Ind. He later moved to Cumberland, Md., where he now is employed in railroad work. It was while living in Gary that Miss Witwer had her first lessons in singing.

Richard de Young, Chicago vocal teacher taught at that time also in the steel city and Kathryn, a high-school girl, was allowed to have two or three lessons. The musician was impressed with her voice.

Steadily Won Recognition
It was not until after the family moved to Maryland, however, that he heard from her again. Kathryn wrote to him to inquire if there were not some way she might study here—working at night perhaps to pay her way. Some time later she received a reply, when Mr. de Young offered her a position as stenographer in his studio.

She had just enough money to make the trip and she came. Step by step she won recognition.

The first time she entered a contest of the National Federation of Music Clubs she went as far as the finals, losing only by a point in the Portland (Ore.) biennial. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra brought her again to favorable public notice when she appeared as soloist for one of its concerts. Her victory in the music clubs competition last April was the result of her second effort, and brought her a prize of \$500 in addition to an award of \$500 from the Opera Club, which she won at the same time.

PRICE OF "GAS" FOUND TO VARY IN WIDE RANGE

47 Quotations in One Day—Tax and Proximity to Source Count Little

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—A check-up on the prices of motor fuels sold in the United States showed a wide range—from 10 cents for straight-run and 15 cents for high-test gasoline in Peoria, Ill., to 27 cents for straight-run and 29 cents for high-test at Phoenix, Ariz.

The survey, made through the 950 motor clubs affiliated with the American Automobile Association and reported to headquarters here, disclosed that on Nov. 22 gasoline was selling at 47 different prices.

Proximity to sources of supply appeared to be a negligible factor in determining current cost, since prices were, in many instances, higher close to the oil fields than they were at points to which a long haul was necessary. Prices at tide-water were on the whole higher than those charged at inland points.

The average price at points along the Atlantic seaboard on Nov. 22, the date of the Nation-wide check-up, was 22 cents a gallon. The average price on the Pacific coast was 20 cents a gallon.

One of the striking features of the survey is disclosure of the rapidly with which prices change within small areas where basic conditions such as rentals, supply and demand are the same.

On the West coast of Florida for instance, there was a range of prices varying 5 cents in a distance of 32 miles. Gasoline sold for 18 cents in Tampa, 20 cents in Plant City, 21 miles away, and for 23 cents at Lakeland, 11 miles from Plant City. In Indiana, straight-run gasoline sold for 19.3 cents and high-test gasoline for 22.3 cents, at Columbus, while it sold for 15.3 and 18.3 respectively, at Edinburgh and Franklin, 10 and 20 miles away.

The widest price range was in Illinois where gasoline sold for from 10 cents a gallon to 19 cents for straight-run and from 13 to 22 cents for high-test. Illinois has a two-cent gasoline tax, and in this, as well as in other states where the price fluctuates widely from city to city and town to town, it was shown that the tax is negligible as a factor in the wide fluctuation of prices.

In the New England states, far from the oil fields, and one of the greatest consuming sections, the price of gasoline varied 7 cents, ranging from 15 cents a gallon to 22 cents for straight-run and from 18 cents to 25 cents for high-test.

INDIA TO CELEBRATE SCOUT JAMBOREE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—The great jamboree, to be held in Bombay, will be attended by no less than 7000 Scouts. Contingents from places so far removed as Kashmir in the north and Cochín in the south are expected, the native states contributing as many as 1000 boys.

The fundamental idea of the jamboree is to enable the Scouts from all parts of India and of all castes and creeds to feel, as the secretary of All-India Scouts Jamboree says, "that they really belong to one family devoted to service first and last." It is intended to demonstrate brotherhood in practice.

NEW PARTY WILL SEEK HINDU-MOSLEM ACCORD

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—A new party known as the Popular Party has been found in the Bombay Legislative Council. It will explore every avenue for solving the Hindu-Moslem problem. It believes in communal harmony and the unity of all Hindu castes—Brahmins and non-Brahmins—as absolutely essential to India's progress; and further believes that such unity

cannot be achieved by methods of retaliation, but only by common agreement.

The party will do all that may be necessary to safeguard the interests of labor and advance its welfare. Its aim will be to further the progress of the people in the Bombay presidency in every national sphere—political, social, economic, agricultural and educational. The Popular Party will function partly as the Opposition in the Provincial Council and will judge every measure on its merits, and support or oppose them accordingly. It will advocate and promote the legitimate interests of the backward and depressed classes and of every minority in the council.

It may express the view that they are, first, to impart an intelligent, enthusiastic and abiding devotion to the great works of literature, and, second, to train us in the sincere and effective oral or written presentation of our own ideas.

While granting that all language is in a constant state of growth and change, I deplore the attitude of those insurgents among the ranks of English teachers who are not only willing, but apparently eager to demolish all standards of correct speech and to admit into vulgar language the jargon of the gutter. Perhaps we may never attain the accuracy of pronunciation and precision of expression of the French in the use of their mother tongue, but certainly we might, both by teaching and example, do more than we are now doing in this direction.

"From the very contemporaneity of English literature arises one of your greatest perils, namely, that of substituting for superior and tested standards those which are trivial, ephemeral or meretricious. It is a valid argument that we should understand the civilization in which we live, but equally important is the fact that we cannot intelligently understand the contemporaneous except against the background of that which has preceded it."

"Encourage sincerity rather than smartness. I do not mean by this to advocate dullness or banality; yet I do feel that in an excessive reaction from the trite and the obvious, we too often steer students into the whimsical, the paradoxical and the untrue."

FARMERS' DOLLAR UP TWO CENTS IN YEAR

Now Worth 85 Cents but Still Too Low, Says Speaker

NORTHAMPTON, Mass. (AP)—Lowered marketing costs, more rational production programs and adaptation of agriculture to industrial conditions will help to solve the farmer's problem.

A BEAUTIFUL picture, "Spring Loveliness," painted by a Flemish artist, hung in the drawing-room of a mansion in a remote part of England, according to a contribution sent by Miss H. H. Heckington, Lincolnshire. The two daughters of the household had had many arguments as to which would eventually get the picture, as both wanted it. Fear and harmony were restored upon the arrival of their little niece, Anne, who proposed selling the picture and, with the money, buying a radio set for a neighbor who was an invalid.

MISS H. M. B. of Long Beach, Calif., sends a clipping from the Long Beach Telegram telling how notwithstanding loss of his limbs, Martin de Vries is now able to pitch hay, play baseball and tennis and do almost everything else which men with both arms and legs can do. He has been able to give new hope and courage to hundreds of American boys who were incapacitated during the World War. Miss de Vries is now a teacher in the Fullerton Junior College and has recently been admitted to the California bar.

I. T. of Kansas City, in a little "thank you" note to the Sundial, writes: "It has done more toward weeding me of selfishness than anything I know of."

Beachfire Fagots

"The Wood with the Colored Flame" New package, 9 sticks in special engraved gift wrapping. Price \$1.25 postpaid. ALSO SOMETHING NEW! "Beachfire Fagots" are quick and brilliant colors in the open fire. Two boxes for \$1.75, postpaid.

BEACHFIRE FAGOTS, INC. 115 St. Stephen St., Boston, Mass.

Sale of Frocks and Hats
Frocks of filmy georgettes and soft, silky velvets. Many sizes are included for larger women. Formerly \$35.
Reduced to \$18.75
An interesting group of Sports Frocks of Wool, crepe and silk-and-wool.
Priced at \$10.75
WORTH \$10.50 to \$22.50
Reduced to \$7.50
WIGGIN
26 West St., Third Floor, Boston

GEBELEIN, Silversmith
79 Chestnut Street, Boston

MORE RESPECT URGED TOWARD LITERARY MERIT

Amherst President Pleads for Substantial Values in Teaching English

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Less tolerance of mediocrity and sham, more eagerness for substantial values and more respect toward real literary merit were set forth as objectives in the teaching of English in an address delivered by Arthur Stanley Pease, president of Amherst College, before the New England Association of Teachers of English at Hotel Kimball. As to the purposes of such teaching he said:

"I may express the view that they are, first, to impart an intelligent, enthusiastic and abiding devotion to the great works of literature, and, second, to train us in the sincere and effective oral or written presentation of our own ideas."

While granting that all language is in a constant state of growth and change, I deplore the attitude of those insurgents among the ranks of English teachers who are not only willing, but apparently eager to demolish all standards of correct speech and to admit into vulgar language the jargon of the gutter. Perhaps we may never attain the accuracy of pronunciation and precision of expression of the French in the use of their mother tongue, but certainly we might, both by teaching and example, do more than we are now doing in this direction.

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An interesting group of Sports Frocks of Wool, crepe and silk-and-wool.
Priced at \$10.75
WORTH \$10.50 to \$22.50
Reduced to \$7.50
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26 West St., Third Floor, Boston

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79 Chestnut Street, Boston

GOODS OF QUALITY FOR \$1.00

Window Thermometers Nickel Flash Light Flashlight Boy Scout Knife Mystery Box Mystery Tank and many other Useful Things and Toys
FIRE DOGS HAND MADE WROUGHT IRON

Chandler & Barber Co.
124 Summer Street, Boston

MAE CALLAGHAN, Inc.
announces the opening of her new enlarged DRESS SHOPPE on Monday, December the Twelfth
Where a greater assortment of colors and sizes will be shown than ever before in the latest Winter and Advanced Spring Models.
Size 14 to 44 Priced \$10 to \$29.50
We hope that you will find time to accept our invitation and receive a little souvenir to remember our opening by.
MAE CALLAGHAN, Inc.
Arcade 51 and 52, Park Square Building, Boston Hancock 9749

\$3.50 Pressed Glass Jar
with Pewter Cover
Something Useful
Your best choice for Christmas—unusual as well as decorative—a pressed glass jar in an old design with a specially fashioned pewter cover. For candy, nuts, crackers. Just the thing for the guest room.
Mail Orders Filled
GEBELEIN, Silversmith
79 Chestnut Street, Boston

Bought far underprice,—sold the same way.
The most timely, sensational value of the Christmas season. A chair offering maximum of comfort at a minimum of cost. Full size, genuine model, deep, soft, spring-filled reversible cushion seat. High, comfortable back. Upholstered in several fine patterns of ratine, tapestry, velour trimmed; or several patterns in jacquard velour.

\$32.50

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STATES TO LABEL QUALITY PRODUCTS

New England Farm Marketing Conference in Boston

Capable merchandising is equally as important as quality in production, speakers at the second annual New England Farm Marketing Conference declared. The conference, held at the State House here, under auspices of the New England Council, was marked by the first showing of an official label intended to designate quality farm products under the standardizing grading and marketing laws recently adopted in five of the six New England States.

The label has been accepted under the Massachusetts law, Frederick V. Waugh, director of the State Division of Markets, said. The background of the label is a map of New England. Each one will bear the signature of the commissioner of agriculture of the State in which it is to be used, attesting that the product is "A Grade."

"New England's quality products, whether potatoes or textiles, must be backed up by equally good merchandising effort," said John S. Lawrence, president of the New England Council. He explained his stress on good selling methods does not mean New Englanders should cease to produce quality products. "Quite the contrary," he said. "It does mean, however, our quality products, must be backed up by equally good merchandising effort."

Special Solid Gold \$11.25 Pierced Bracelet
5 Sapphires Safety Clasp
ARTHUR W. FITZ
JEWELRY, 100 N. STATE ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Christmas Sale of Trimmed Hats
To begin Monday, December 12th and continue until all are gone.
All Prices A Few at \$2.50
BRANN
Hancock 80 Boylston Street Room 1056 6281 Boston Little Bldg.

Priscilla Sears Sweets
All Our Business Now Conducted from One Store
41 Franklin Street, Boston
Corner Franklin and Hawley
We will be glad to fill all orders for Christmas promptly.

HOUGHTON & DUTTON
Legal Stamps Given and Redeemed

The Ideal Gift For the Comfort Loving Man

Luxurious Cogswell Chairs

Bought far underprice,—sold the same way.
The most timely, sensational value of the Christmas season. A chair offering maximum of comfort at a minimum of cost. Full size, genuine model, deep, soft, spring-filled reversible cushion seat. High, comfortable back. Upholstered in several fine patterns of ratine, tapestry, velour trimmed; or several patterns in jacquard velour.

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SCRAPPING OF OBSOLETE SHIP STYLED BENEFIT

Emil Lofgren in Circular Shows How He Would Effect This

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—That the wholesale scrapping of obsolete and superfluous tonnage would eventually benefit the shipping and shipbuilding interests everywhere has for long been the opinion of many experts, but how to bring this about is the difficulty. Emil Lofgren of Stockholm puts forward details of a scheme in the monthly circular of the Baltic and International Maritime Conference. The circular points out that while not feeling very optimistic about the plan, it is evidently a sign of the struggle for existence which is being experienced by the smaller ships.

Mr. Lofgren holds that as the present surplus of tonnage has arisen owing to the various extraordinary circumstances caused by the war, therefore extraordinary measures should be taken to put things on a normal footing again. As cargo available for transport in Europe is now 8 1/2 per cent less than in 1913, he suggests that all European owners should mutually agree to scrap 10 per cent of each country's old and uneconomical steamers which are clogging up the freight market.

Mr. Lofgren then takes four typical European freight routes and shows that his 10 per cent would mean the scrapping of 2000 vessels of 4,000,000 tons, with a total carrying capacity of 6,000,000 tons. He calculates that on an average conservative basis, these ships would carry

105,000,000 tons of goods, and that if they were scrapped these goods could be divided up among the remaining tonnage.

The idea is that each country should have a scrapping fund. At a price of £2100 per ton for old 3300-ton ships the number of 2000 would fetch £16,500,000, which by the sale of scrap iron at 10s. per ton would reduce the figure to £15,500,000 which would have to be divided up among the European owners. Allowing 66,000,000 tons as the total of the European fleet, the "scrapping fund" would amount to 4s. per ton, and freights would only have to rise 3d. per ton to get this amount of contribution repaid. In order that his scheme should not be defeated by owners at once ordering new vessels, Mr. Lofgren suggests that the price obtained for old vessels should be deposited in a bank and only paid out after a year or two.

"EMPIRE SENSE" CITED AS BRITAIN'S WAR GAIN

DURBAN, Natal—The Empire delegates to the Congress of the Federation of the Chamber of Commerce held at Cape Town, were afterward entertained at a public banquet at Salisbury, the capital of Southern Rhodesia. Sir John Chancellor, Governor, said that one, perhaps the only, benefit that the Empire had gained from the Great War had been the awakening among them of an Empire sense, the realization of the possibilities of developing trade between the various parts of the Empire, and of the advances that would accrue to the whole Empire from such a development.

Replying on behalf of the visitors, Sir Arthur Shirley Benn expressed admiration for the "wonderful John Bull spirit" that was noticeable in Rhodesia. He could assure them, he said, that the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce was doing good work, and would do better if they all expressed that same attitude and pulled together.

Ties of Swiss Silks
—and Hand Tailored!
1.65

A Great Price for Gift Savings!
366 Luxurious Colorings to Choose From

Not a tie in the group that would sell for less than two dollars ordinarily—this is without doubt the most beautiful group of Swiss Moire Silks, Stripes and Satin effects we have ever assembled.

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LEAGUE MAN TO SIT AT ANNUAL RAIL CONGRESS

European Transit Council Changes Constitution for That Purpose

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
PRAGUE—In the recent Prague railway conference 28 states were represented, and the interests of all were involved even in such an apparently simple matter as the putting on of a new service from Berlin via Prague, Budapest, Belgrade, to Athens or Saloniki, with connections from London on the Ostend-Cologne-Nürnberg route. The proposal that "summer time" be accepted by the international railway organization was not accepted.

An important innovation in this year's meeting was the alteration of the constitution so as to allow of the presence of a representative of the Transport and Traffic Commission of the League of Nations at all the sessions and in the meetings of the executives.

Mention was made in one of the reports of the recovery of central Europe, as far as traffic conditions were concerned. No friction whatever existed, for example, between two former enemy states such as Germany and Czechoslovakia. In fact, the service between them might be cited as one of the most reliable in Europe. A reorganization of the Lwow (Lemberg)-Cracow-Vienna line has resulted in a saving of four hours. Austria plans some very important new short lines. One of these, which will run via Kermhof, Mariasell and Neuburg, will lessen the distance between Germany and Italy by about 100 kilometers.

BRITISH FIRMS FORM DRAPERY COMBINE

Debenhams Purchase Controlling Interest in Trust

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A big fusion in the British drapery trade has taken place in the absorption by Debenhams Limited of the Prapery Trust. Debenhams Limited is a concern with £7,000,000 capital which controls a number of manufacturing and retail firms in England, also in Australia, Canada, South Africa, the United States, France, Belgium, Denmark, and Holland.

The Prapery Trust is a concern with £3,960,000 capital. It also controls a number of businesses including Sellinckourt & Sons, of London; Stagg & Russell, of Brighton; Plummer Roddis, of Brighton; Frank Drury, of Manchester; Kennards, of Croydon; Marshalls, of Leeds; Curd Brothers, of Norwich; Dawson Brothers, of London; Warwick House, of Birmingham; Bobby &

Co., of Margate; and Hagdeys of Swansea. It has a subsidiary known as the Scottish Drapery Corporation which controls businesses in North Britain.

The position is that a provisional contract has been entered into whereby the directors of Debenhams Limited have agreed to purchase a controlling interest in the ordinary shares of the Prapery Trust Limited. The arrangement includes reconstruction of the boards of directors involved.

For example, the London Times reports that Frederick H. Richmond, deputy chairman and managing director of Debenhams Limited, becomes deputy-chairman of the Prapery Trust, J. Spence and G. M. Wright, also directors of Debenhams Limited, join the board of the Prapery Trust, while certain directors of the Prapery Trust join the board of Debenhams Securities Ltd., a company formed last year to acquire the ordinary shares of Debenhams Limited.

G. B. Shaw Likes "Interest" Films

Author Says Exhibitors Ought to Be Sensible Men, but Generally Are Not

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—It is not often that G. Bernard Shaw talks in public. When he does, which is also very seldom, he likes to indulge in something thoroughly controversial. He says so himself. He spoke recently at a private exhibition of natural history films made by the British Film Commission. The films were devoted more to "interest" films than are at present offered in the general program.

Mr. Shaw admitted that he liked the "pictures," and said that he might be called a "movie fan" though he saw many that were not to his liking. Film exhibitors, he maintained, ought to be men of business, men of the world, and men of sense, but they were generally nothing of the kind. They seemed to be an incurably romantic kind of people, who believed that the public was entirely occupied with wild adventure. But his experience was that this could really be almost entirely neglected.

He himself went to the cinema mainly to listen to the music and if the program was good as a whole, he went again quite soon, whereas if it was poor he might not go again for a fortnight. The public wanted variety, but the only variety they generally got was the topical news which was a relief, because it was about things that really had happened as against things which never did, never had, and never would happen.

Mr. Shaw said that some people would call the films shown that afternoon, which included "Plants and the Pantry," "The Cormorant," "The Story of Crepuscule," "The Romance of the Flowers," "The Story of the Leaf"—educational or instructional but that choked people off, and while nothing would induce him to see an educational film, he did want to see an interesting one. Obviously exhibitors could not give exclusively films like these, but it would be good if they stopped having too much of the other kind of thing. Films of interest would form a good contrast to their sentimental productions and for all these reasons he called on film exhibitors to repent.

IN THE WAKE OF THE

AVIATION is more and more evident, is becoming essentially an international project. Commercial airways are serving to weld the outlying parts of the British Empire. They have already knitted the continental countries into hourly proximity. France is under- taking new air developments. Italy is preparing to link Europe with both North and South America by regular passenger service. The current conference of aeronautical leaders in Washington indicates that civil flying in the United States is making surprising progress. All in all, it is apparent that the glitter which the transatlantic flights of the summer lent to aviation is losing none of its attraction, and that air transport is winning both sponsors and patrons.

More specifically, it is announced that an important new air route from France to Syria by Marseilles, Naples, Athens, and Beirut is to be opened next month, a service which will not only facilitate trade and travel for France, but will at the same time enhance French prestige in the Orient. The French Government will also support a line between Paris and Dakar, Senegal, and so to South America.

Italy has just sent a representative to the United States to investigate conditions on the American side of the ocean, preparatory to starting a line from Lisbon. From there it is planned that two lines shall radiate, one by the Azores and St. Johns, N. F., to New York, the other by the Canaries, Cape Verde Islands and Fernando de Noronha to Pernambuco, Brazil, and thence to Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, estimates that from 10,000 to 12,000 miles are being flown daily in the United States, and that this number will be raised to 18,000 miles by July 1. And while one company is developing a 100-passenger airplane, Clarence Chamberlin, who holds the long-distance non-stop flying record by his hop from New York to Germany, is planning to manufacture a new air "cruiser" which can be held for \$2500. The future will perhaps hold private airplanes for commuting, and commercial airplanes for little jaunts around the world!

THE most positive things about the current campaign for the Republican presidential nomination in the United States are the negative ones. The decisions of the primaries, President Coolidge's announcements have been in triplicate. It would almost seem that he had kept carbon copies of his Black Hills epigram! On Aug. 2 he said he "did not choose" to run; on Nov. 23 he said he "did not approve" the efforts to draft him; on Dec. 6 he said, "my statement stands, my decision will be respected." Clearly, Mr. Coolidge chooses to be elusive. On Dec. 1, Vice-President Davis asserted that "he was not a candidate." On Dec. 7, Charles E. Hughes went even further to state that he is "not a candidate in any sense." Well, tomorrow is another day.

A NEW name is being flashed across the footlights of the European diplomatic stage, and, perchance, a new act. The audience holds its breath. The name is that of Soviet Russia, a familiar title in the headlines of the press, but a newcomer to the conference tables of international diplomacy. Discarding something of its former policy of shunning contact with what it chooses to term capitalist nations, Russia, it is now apparent, is definitely turning its attention to affairs outside its own borders, and is extending its interests in European politics.

Russia's presence at the Geneva Economic Conference marked one of its earliest diplomatic journeys away from home, a development which might not be unrelated to the rather adverse turn which communistic influence had taken in its relation to China's civil strife.

More lately Russia has asserted its voice in the Polish-Lithuanian polemic. With the controversy over the possession of Vilna already confronting the Council of the League of Nations, Moscow has in a formal note addressed to Poland that it will not stand idly by if the latter proceeds to occupy Lithuanian territory. Russia's presence at the recent preparatory disarmament session marked its full-fledged entry into the international affairs of the Continent.

The motives, if not, indeed, the necessities, which lie back of Russia's self-projection into foreign questions at this time cannot yet be determined with full clarity. Soviet press censorship naturally does not permit complete perspective. Outside capital to finance further its industries is one of the Government's most pressing needs. Russia's western orientation is being accompanied by negotiations to obtain this capital. And if there be serious political divisions at home, Russia's new interest in foreign affairs would not inconveniently aid in directing present attention to them.

But whatever may be the motives or the necessities of the current Soviet foreign policy, Russia's active relation with the other nations in their approach to common problems cannot but promote a larger understanding, if not a larger agreement.

PLANS and purposes of higher education in the United States are frequently coming under criticism. One financial publisher contended that university education was training students away from business, and thereby deserting the nation. An educator of repute replies that the utilitarian ideal of education is being more generally accepted, but the utilitarian ideal which does not place a larger loss in the larger lacks essence. One of the latest proposals is that the traditional four-year college curriculum could be advantageously compressed into three years. Education is examining itself—its means and its ends. The outcome of such critical examination can serve only progress.

THE extent to which American prosperity extends to every latitude and longitude of the earth, as reflected in the annual report of the United States Secretary of Commerce, proves again that what benefits one, benefits all.

Imports are the direct channel through which other nations share in this prosperity about which the report says: "The economic progress of American industry exceeded previous records in volume of production and consumption and in physical quantity of exports and imports."

A glance at the tremendous increase in imports which rose from \$1,839,000,000 in 1913-14 to \$4,253,000,000 in 1927 gives a graphic idea of the extent to which the United States serves as a customer and market for other countries. To be sure, the exports were \$4,968,000,000 in 1927, compared with \$2,166,000,000 in 1913-14, which leaves a slightly favorable balance; but the more important consideration from a general business standpoint is the total volume of trade which spells activity and prosperity.

Another commercial thread that is drawing nations closer together on a common economic ground is the medium of finance, and on this point the report says: "Foreign capital securities privately taken in the United States plus new direct investments abroad probably raised the total to \$1,850,000,000 for the year."

Taking a look into the future the report voices this encouraging outlook: "There is also reason to anticipate that world demand for goods will expand, provided always that peace is maintained. The same causes which are tending to build up productive capacity and advance living standards in the United States are at work all over the world. The progress of the newer and more backward countries is hastened by the investment of capital from the older and wealthier lands and by the participation of foreign experts and business managers. Advance in living standards brings with it some increase in the consumption of foodstuffs and the more necessary raw materials but it tends far more strongly still to increase consumption of more elaborated goods. It is noteworthy that even the development of manufacturing industry in a given country does not check its import of manufactured goods but rather adds to it."

BIDS FOR NAVAL PLANES
WASHINGTON (AP)—Seven bids for the construction of 25 flying boats of the FN type, with a cruising range of 3000 nautical miles and a cruising speed of 100 miles an hour have been received at the Naval Bureau of Aeronautics. The offers ranged from \$1,466,250 to \$2,072,902. Contracts will be awarded later.

SIR ALAN COBHAM DELAYED
BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU VIA PORTAL TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON, Dec. 10—Sir Alan Cobham, according to advices from Malta, will be delayed about three weeks further in the progress of his

African flight, owing to the need of repairs to his Short Rolls Royce flying boat, whose lower port wing was damaged in a heavy gale on November 28. Sir Alan alighted safely without mishap. The boat later was towed to the harbor at Calafra. The wing was put out of commission in a later effort to beach the aircraft and make repairs.

BISHOP MAY FLY AMONG PARISHES

Australian Diocese Covers Area Six Times That of England and Wales

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—The Bishop of Willochra, Dr. Edward Thomas, came back from his visit to England with the information that English supporters of his work were considering supplying him with an airplane, pilot and all, for making his diocesan calls more frequently and readily. During his visit the Bishop flew from London to Manchester by special airplane to preach at an afternoon service, and that flight impressed him with the utility of aircraft.

His diocese embraces six times the area of England and Wales. An outstanding feature of the work of the Anglican Church in Australia is what is known as "The Bush Brotherhood," the activities of which are devoted exclusively to the "outback" areas. It was to develop this activity that the Bishop devoted much time during his visit to England. Twenty-one clergymen and 10 laymen volunteered to join The Bush Brotherhood, and ministers to lonely settlers, traveling by means of motor car, horses and camels.

On his return to Adelaide, Dr. Thomas said many people in Britain were becoming tired of the tactics of Socialism, Communism, and there would probably be revulsion of feeling against them in the near future. He attributes this to the failure of the general strike, and the fact that in his view neither Communism nor Socialism had anything to offer the masses.

HUNGARIAN TRAVELERS BY AIR 2342 IN 1927

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUDAPEST—The latest statistics published by the Hungarian Air Service which co-operates with the Austrian Air Company and the German Lufthansa in maintaining some of the most important air lines in central Europe, reveal the extent to which air traffic is becoming safer and safer every year.

During the last five years, on the lines Budapest-Vienna-Munich, and Budapest-Vienna-Prague-Dresden-Berlin, 100 per cent safety has been registered. During 1927, up to Oct. 15, more than 789 airplane flights had been made without a single accident. The number of passengers carried by the Hungarian Air Service in the period, 1923-27,

was 5978, of whom 2342 are to be counted in the present year. The newspapers, mail, etc., carried weighed 85,032 kilograms. Only one forced landing had to be made during the last five years.

THEATER GIVEN TO SCHOOLS
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—Much impetus has been given to dramatic work in the public schools of Mexico City as a

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



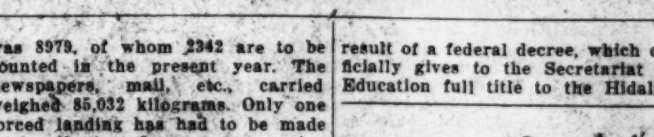
Whew! It certainly is no joke to have someone around who doesn't like cats!



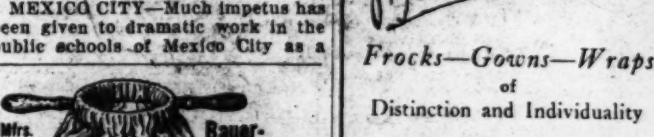
I had no more than gotten sponge to promise to keep out of spikes way than I discovered Buzzy busily performing a lot of his tricks right in front of my spikes fate!



But I simply picked him up by the nape of the neck and marched out of the room with him—



When I came back Spike was rolling on the floor and laughing to beat the band!



"Ho! ho!" he said, "where did you learn to handle cats so easily?" and he burst out laughing again!

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Theater. The theater is used extensively for all matters of educational development such as school plays, lectures and conferences.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
Oscar P. Woodcock, Chicago, Ill.
Elizabeth E. Hill, Wilmington, Mass.
William A. Hill, Wilmington, Mass.
Arthur J. J. Lexington, Mass.
Mrs. Zoe M. Temple, Cambridge, Mass.
Mrs. Michael F. Fendle, Portage, Pa.
Miss Emma Dunn, New York City, N. Y.
Mrs. Queenie C. Graves, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Ruth T. Bayley, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Mildred Brinkman, Milwaukee, Wis.
Fred R. Agnew, Regina, Can.
Mrs. Carrie E. Little, Crawford, N. J.
Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Abbott, Casper, Wyo.
John F. Hubbard, Newport, R. I.

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Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

GERMAN WOMEN IN INDUSTRIES GAIN IN NUMBER

Clothing, Textile, Paper and Food Trades Employ Most and Best Skilled

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANHEIM, Ger.—The first results of the occupational census taken in Germany in the year 1925 have recently been published. Its characteristic feature is the enormous increase of women workers. Since 1907 the number of women workers between 15 and 65 years of age increased by 30.5 per cent; that of men workers only by 23.1. The reasons for this development are not far to seek. The losses caused by the war are nearly all on the side of the male population. Consequently many women have no chance of getting married, and go into the trades and professions instead. Last, but not least, the financial plight caused by the inflation forces many women, who in former times would not have thought of taking up a profession, to work for their daily bread. About one-third of the increase of women workers is due to an increase of women in agriculture, the remaining two-thirds are contributed by the trades and professions.

As the results of the census in Prussia have so far been published only for five provinces, the statistics of women workers can only be given for the Reich minus Prussia. The percentage of women workers in various occupations in those parts of Germany where accurate information could already be obtained, is shown by the following figures: Agriculture, 36.3; industry, 25.7; commerce, 16.4; administration, education, etc., 3.2; public health, 2.7; domestic service, 15.5.

The large increase of female workers in agriculture is chiefly due to the fact that the census of 1925 listed many women as "workers" who would have been listed as "persons without occupation" in the census of 1907—that is to say, the wives and daughters of farmers and agricultural laborers, who always did a great deal of agricultural work without being regarded as "professionals."

The increase in commerce can be accounted for by the development of commerce itself, but also by the increased use of typewriters and telephones, which are nearly without exception attended to by girls. Yet the number of men in commerce has not decreased.

In industry, the textile and the clothing industries employ the largest numbers of female workers; more than half of the textile workers, and nearly half of the workers in the clothing industry are women. In both industries there are many home-workers and home work always has a great attraction for women because it enables them to combine their duties as mothers of families and of working women. The textile and the clothing industries, paper manufacture and food making not only employ the greatest number of women workers, but also the greatest number of skilled women, whereas in all other trades unskilled working women abound.

In the professions, the number of teachers and nurses is very large, next follow social workers, workers in kindergartens and midwives. Among the teachers the women music teachers are greater in number than their male colleagues.

BRUSSELS OPENS NEW CHILDREN'S LIBRARY
BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BRUSSELS—The work of the children's libraries which goes under the name of "Les Heures Joyeuses" (the happy hours) is developing rapidly in Belgium. It started in Belgium under American initiative and the first library for children was named "Brand-Whitlock," in honor of the former United States Ambassador to Belgium.

The third of these children's libraries has just been opened in Brussels, and at the opening ceremony Burroughs, the new United States Ambassador, for the support his country is giving to the children's libraries in Belgium.

MOVE TO "FEDERALIZE" MELBOURNE'S 36 UNITS
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic.—The metropolitan area of Melbourne now has a population of more than 1,000,000, and in many quarters it is thought that the time has arrived for the establishment of a system of unified

control and management. At present the city is divided into 36 municipalities, each with its own council and forms of government, and the growing feeling is that there should be something in the nature of a greater Melbourne council established on a federal basis. The Victorian Minister for Public Works, Mr. Jones, was asked recently by a deputation whether he could introduce into Parliament legislation for the establishment of such a council. Under the system which is proposed, the municipal councils would be left to deal with matters of purely local importance, while the Greater Melbourne Council would conduct works which were of benefit to the entire community. The present Government of Victoria is inclined to favor the greater Melbourne project, and it is possible that a bill on the subject will be presented to Parliament shortly.

Hydroelectric Power Plant Furnished at Gates of Munich

Important Technical Achievement Carried Out by the Mittlere Isar Kraftwerke Gives Bavaria Cheap Electric Current

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MUNICH—One of the few instances in which an irregular river course in flat country has been utilized for powerful hydroelectric plants—which as a rule are located where there are falls—is encountered outside Munich. This is achieved by a long canal, with especially smooth walls.

A railway for the employees connects the four plants. The canal is crossed by about 50 bridges—in concrete, iron or wood, for railway trains, vehicles and pedestrians. The annual capacity of the combined plants of the Mittlere Isar Kraftwerke is 82,200 horsepower. This result is obtained by utilizing the energies of the Isar in a district where hitherto the river had



Photograph From Air of New Hydroelectric Plant Near Munich

POWER WORKS AT FINING
 The Problem of Obtaining Electric Power in a Flat Country Has Been Solved by Means of a Dam and Locks Forcing Water Into the Canal of the Mittlere Isar Kraftwerke, Where the Speed of the Current is About Five Feet in a Second. The Character of the Country and the River Forbid Unification of Plants, and There Must Be Several —at Fining, Aufkirchen, Eitting, and a Fourth is Now Being Built at Pfrombach.

DRAINED GROUND CUTS AUSTRIA'S UNEMPLOYMENT

7700 Tons of Wheat Gained, and Freedom From Import Expected in Decade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VIENNA—Already 10,000 acres of marsh lands have been drained under a scheme set on foot last year by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The greater part of the reclaimed ground has been found suitable for wheat and beet cultivation. Only a small percentage of it has been set apart for artificial meadows. Nor does the ministry stop here, for according to its program another 1,250,000 acres of swamp lands will be dealt with next, more than a half of it in the immediate future.

It is already possible to judge of the beneficial effects of the reclaiming of these former waste lands. During the last year, the country's wheat yield was increased by 7700 tons, equivalent to 3,000,000 schillings, (\$50,000) in value. In consequence, there is a greater demand for agricultural labor, and a saving of \$150,000 of the unemployment fund. It entails, too, an increased expenditure on agricultural machinery to the value of \$120,000.

At the present moment Austria is not able to produce enough wheat and sugar for her own consumption; but it is anticipated that, as far as wheat is concerned, 10 years at the present rate of reclaiming will suffice for Austria to be self-supporting in this respect. It requires but 33,000 acres of new wheatlands to produce the requisite supplies. Those mountain valleys which, after drainage, are unsuitable for wheat or beet cultivation, will be made into pasture. Austria is sparing no pains to make her citizens realize the necessity for limiting imports.

Gift Suggestions

Glassware, Silver, Brass, Stationery, Book Ends, Desk Sets, Pens and Pencils, Writing Cases, Toys and Flowers.

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skirting the beautiful Englische Garten the lovely turquoise colored river rushes on to a task of utility in the flat, marshy country north of Munich. At Oberföhring, about 15 minutes' walk along the river after the last houses of Munich have been left behind, one reaches a long, low building which bridges the Isar. Here are a dam and locks forcing the water to flow into the canal of the Mittlere Isar Kraftwerke, a part of the Bavarian, the important chain of hydroelectric power plants constructed since the war to utilize the abundance of water in lakes and rivers of Bavaria. This network of interconnected plants spreads over an area of 400 square miles and is still extending. There is some talk of joining the hydroelectric power plants of Austria to those in Bavaria.

The canal, 33 miles in length, is the distinctive feature of the Mittlere Isar Kraftwerke, and of main interest with regard to the technical achievement of using an irregular river course in flat country for powerful hydroelectric works. Bottom dykes and scarps of the canal are of concrete, whereby loss of water in rills and grooves is almost entirely avoided. No ripple curls the surface of this artificial river. Yet the canal is only on the surface, for despite the smooth and glossy appearance, the current is exceedingly swift, the average speed of the water being nearly five feet a second. The peculiar character of the river and country not permitting of utilizing the power works in one huge plant, there have to be several of these: Fining, Aufkirchen, Eitting, and a fourth is in construction at Pfrombach.

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been destructive. That Bavaria, without coal, can be provided with electric current not more expensively than in other parts of Germany, and that the railways around the Bavarian capital are electrified to a great extent, is largely due to the Mittlere Isar power works.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL SET NOW AT 2,250,000 BALES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MELBOURNE, Vic.—The chairman of the National Council of Wool-Selling Brokers for Australia, G. Aitken, has announced that the estimated wool clip for the Commonwealth for the season 1927-28 will be 2,250,000 bales. It was generally thought previously that not such a large return would be realized. It is probable, however, that there will be a decrease in the average weight of the bales. For the season 1926-27 the average weight a bale was 554.22

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pounds, but for the current season the estimate is 320.35 pounds per bale.

The estimate for the total clip provides for increases in Western Australia, South Australia and Tasmania, and for reductions in Victoria and New South Wales. It is probable that the weight of the Victorian clip will be lighter per bale than in other states, as the wool areas of Victoria have experienced a particularly dry season.

CENTRAL BANK PROPOSED FOR COTTON TRADE

Effect on Commerce of Unrestricted Competition Is Questioned

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—The freeing of the cotton trade from all restrictions upon the production of American yarn has at least left the field clear for the laws of supply and demand to demonstrate any ability they may have to succeed where short-time policies and minimum price schemes have failed. Meanwhile discussion of the position proceeds along two main lines: What is likely to be the effect of unfettered competition? and, What remedies are needed to effect a cure?

Two answers are given to the first question. One is that a state of affairs will result which will create a unanimous desire for the re-establishment of control. On the other hand, it is agreed that the buyers, such as India, who are said to have represented short-time and minimum price schemes, believing them to be mere devices for profit-making on a small output, will rush in with orders and give the trade its much-needed flip.

The proposals for remedying the industry's troubles are many, and the latest to be put forward is one by W. B. Ascoli, who, arguing that financial burdens are the chief of the trade's difficulties, in a letter to the Manchester Guardian, advocates the formation of a central cotton bank, which would be in constant touch with the committee of the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation, "whose sole function should be the devising of efficient and scientific spinning programs, is for each particular type of mill, and the recommendation of a sound and capable management for each."

On one point the critics and devisers of schemes are unanimous, and that is the need for a decrease in production costs, and with this end in view there is a growing volume of publicity for the idea of an extension of working hours and a cut in wage bills. Among the holders of this view are those who think that before the employees are asked to make a sacrifice the employers should be asked to set an example, for it is pointed out, the operatives hold the opinion, rightly or wrongly, that the present difficulties are the result of the recapitalization of the mills during the boom period.

Before the Royal Commission, G. S. C. Harrison, chief engineer of the Lloyd Barrage, emphasized the need of lift irrigation in Sind, while H. Dow, revenue officer of the barrage, desired the encouragement of a large number of peasant proprietors with small holdings. Khan Bahadur Butt, a landlord, affirmed that Sind did not lack in improvement schemes, research and propaganda demonstrations, but what the Province really needed was to make agriculture a paying industry.

The commission has already issued

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FARM PROBLEMS OF SIND BARRAGE AREA STUDIED

Royal Board, Now in India, Stirs Interest in Transit and Settlement Progress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—The Marquis of Linlithgow and other members of the Royal Commission on Agriculture have returned to India after recording evidence in England. The commission opened its second session in India at Karachi, where the most interesting evidence heard centered on the Lloyd Barrage, now under construction.

The object of this barrage is to give an assured supply of water, to extend the irrigation now effected by the numerous inundation canals in Sind, which draw their water from the Indus. This will be achieved by the construction of a barrage, nearly a mile long between abutments, across the Indus, which will be by far the biggest work of its kind yet completed.

From above the barrage, seven canals will take off, irrigating over 5,000,000 acres. The cost of the scheme will be about £12,000,000. Altogether the barrage will protect an area considerably larger than Wales.

The visit of the commission, while drawing attention to the problems of the districts in Sind which will remain outside the present barrage area, has stimulated interest in the work still to be done in experimental cultivation to test the effects of the new irrigation on soils at present unirrigated, and in devising suitable drainage, an essential concomitant of irrigation. It has also drawn fresh attention to the need for expanding road and rail communication, and for devising wise schemes of land settlement, if the full benefits of the barrage are to be realized.

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The commission has already issued

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nine volumes of evidence recorded in India, constituting a mass of information bearing not only on the questions of agricultural research, but also on such questions as communications and education. In short, the inquiry has been so comprehensive as to include almost every aspect of rural conditions.

BLOEMFONTEIN TESTS WHITE LABOR POLICY

Experiments Carried Out for Sake of Comparison

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BLOEMFONTEIN—An interesting experiment has recently been carried out at Bloemfontein in connection with the white labor policy being so strongly advocated by some of the municipal councils in South Africa.

The purpose of the experiment was to gather information as to the relative capacities of average European and native laborers working in small gangs with pick and shovel under identical conditions. Neither gang was warned of the test, and in the opinion of W. S. Lunn, the city engineer, the test was in every way a fair and reliable indication of the capacities of each gang. European pay was 6s. per day and native pay 3s. per day. The nature of the ground was hard, requiring picking a section of trench 3ft. 3in. by 6ft.

Two tests with white labor gangs showed identical results, viz., 0.35 per cubic yards per man per hour, at a labor cost of 25.5d per cubic yard, whereas the average for a gang of natives was 0.25 cubic yards per boy per hour at a labor cost of 16.00d per cubic yard.

"From the results of these tests," states Mr. Lunn, "it appears that a European laborer will, under the same conditions of work, do approximately 25 per cent more work than the native laborer at twice the cost."

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IMPROVEMENT IN EUROPE'S RANKS OF UNEMPLOYED

Danish and British Work Less, However Increase Also in Russia

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A remarkable improvement in the unemployment figures has taken place in many parts of Europe during the past few months, according to the latest figures collected by the International Federation of Trade Unions.

In Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary the number of unemployed was about half that of a year before. In Poland, Switzerland, Holland, and Austria there is also considerable reduction, while in Belgium the situation is about the same as last year.

In France, there were 27,465 registered unemployed on Oct. 1, 1927, as compared with only 11,679 on Oct. 1, 1926. In Denmark and Great Britain unemployment figures have recently been going up, and each country had at the end of October some thousands more unemployed than at the end of September. In Italy, at the end of July last, there were 263,091 registered unemployed, compared with only 79,678 a year earlier. The unemployed in Russia on Sept. 1 numbered 1,127,000, as against 1,070,000 on Oct. 1, 1926.

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 From East Canterbury, N. H.
 ARE HOLDING AN
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 AT
 HOTEL SOMERSET
 Boston, Mass.
 Dec. 12, 13, 14, 1927

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 Gift Suggestion
 Tree Meat Dish, 16-inch size, with applied border, bright or Butler finish.
 Special price \$10
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 24 Winter St., Boston
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Bring in The Little Folks
 The Kind of Gifts They Want
 are here in great variety and a thousand and one attractive things for your Older Folks.
IVER JOH

House and Garden

New Freight for the Pushcart Man

TO THE question, "What is the most fruit in the world?" a variety of answers would be made. Some might choose the crimson strawberry, messenger of summer; others would press the claim of the orange, golden sphere of perfumed nectar. The pineapple and coconut of the tropics would have their partisans; and in praise of the apple, that sturdier fruit of temperate climes, many a masculine voice would be raised. Certain it is that in every age and in every land men have made one or another exquisite fruit the symbol of a particular aesthetic devotion, and this symbol has frequently been extended so as to comprise an allegorical significance, as in the tale of the apples from the garden of Hesperides.

This article is written in behalf of a stranger, that is, of a fruit with strange to the majority of dwellers in the United States and Europe. It is the cherimoya, native of the tablelands of the sub-tropical portions of Ecuador and Peru. The name cherimoya is applied both to the fruit and to the tree which bears it, but the latter is sometimes called the "ice cream tree," because of the superlative richness and delicacy of the smooth, white, creamy pulp with which the fruit is filled. One enthusiast declares it to be "one of nature's masterpieces." And this masterpiece is produced upon a magnificent scale. It is no mere mouthful of lusciousness, like a strawberry or a grape, but from 4 to 18 pounds of rich pulp with an entrancing flavor described as a blend of the banana, the strawberry and the pineapple. The huge fruits of the cherimoya tree, which are heart-shaped, not unlike immensely magnified ex-heart cherries, are grown upon comparatively small trees, so it is quite feasible in the right climate to have an orchard of them.

The tree has been introduced not only into Central America from its native haunts in South America, but also into Jamaica, California and Madeira. In the latter island it has become especially popular and is sometimes grown as a wall fruit, the branches being trained in the form of an espalier. It is said, indeed, to be supplanting the grape fruit to a considerable extent. One cannot marvel at its popularity. Think how agreeable it would be, when living in

sub-tropical climates, to go out into one's own orchard and pick off a tree a few quarts of ice cream!

The United States Department of Agriculture is playing the part of promoter by seeking to establish orchards of this sumptuous delicacy in those parts of the United States where conditions are suitable. It is said that it will grow wherever the lemon tree will flourish. While the cherimoya has already been made to flourish in California, it does not always bear well enough to offer good



Fruit of the Cherimoya Tree, Sometimes Called the Ice Cream Tree Because of the Rich Creamy Flavor of This Fruit.

The Garden Path

PLACES which are shaded by trees or buildings are often difficult to develop into the pleasant spots which we would like to have in our yards. The following letter from Mrs. B. L. C. of Akron, O., tells how she has done this successfully:

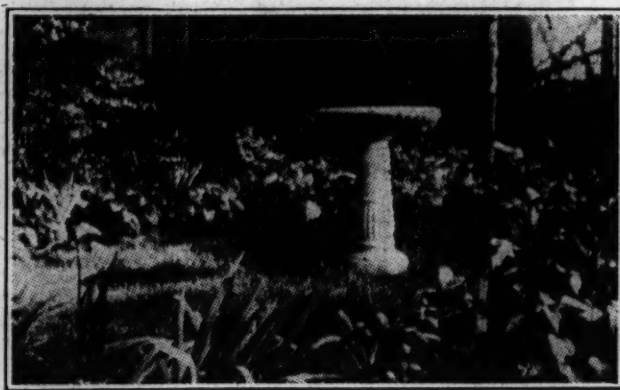
"Our lot is 50 by 130 feet, just a nice city lot in Goodyear Heights. We selected because it was a natural beauty spot. Goodyear built us a house on it although it was at the time the farthest corner of Goodyear Heights No. 1. Since that time it has become about the center as beyond us is Goodyear Heights No. 2, the combined population of the two centers being about 7000. Our lot has a splendid big chestnut tree, an elm and two fine black cherry trees."

"When we first came to the Heights we had a chicken yard under the trees because of the shade, which was splendid for raising chickens but not suitable for a garden. When we decided no longer to keep chickens we did not know what to do about the portion of the back yard which was entirely bare except for the trees and their shade. The idea came to us to transform it into a woody spot, and with this in mind, this past spring we started to make the change. We carried stones and woods soil and ferns, making the setting just as much like the natural one as possible. Each time we took a ride through the country we looked for wild flowers in shaded corners, with the result that we have many flowers of which we do not even know the names, but which immediately started to take root, and not in a single instance has one even wilted after transplanting, although they were moved during the flowering season. Many of them formed seed pods."

"We have moved several young dogwood trees to this spot, all of which rooted without wilting. Last summer we took an automobile trip through the New England states, coming home through Pennsylvania at the time the mountain laurel was in bloom. We were given several small rootings of the laurel by a friendly manager of a gasoline station; we wrapped these in damp bur-

lap, and they are now in our woods garden.

"We picked up pretty rocks from all the New England states through which we passed and they are now peeping out of the ground in our garden as though they had always been there. We find that the various species of day lilies are well suited to shady spots, blooming profusely,



A Restful Little Garden in a Shady Corner, Once a Chicken Yard.

and we have these in the foreground. The correct name for this species of lily is funkia lily.

"The trees have always brought quite a number of birds to our yard and we felt that the new garden would not be complete without a bird bath. This has repaid us many times over for the amount we expended for it as there is scarcely a moment of the day when it is not in use."

"Every one who knew how this part of our backyard used to look now marvels at the beauty it exhibits. We feel that we have simply made a good start for we can see many ways in which we can improve it another season, but we are much pleased with the change which has taken place in one short year, transforming a piece of bare ground without a blade of grass on it into a lovely and restful spot."

"LITTLE WONDER" ELECTRIC CORN POPPER



Pop delicious corn in 3 minutes, peas, nuts, chestnuts, etc. Make pop corn cereal on breakfast table. Can be used on any electric light fixture. Popping corn with a "Little Wonder." Meet an Ideal Christmas Gift. PRICE \$1.50 DELIVERED. 5 lbs. Guaranteed Pop Corn \$1.00 delivered. Will send C. O. D. if preferred. Agents wanted. Liberal proposition. Order sample today.

EVERITT'S SEED STORE
Dash 13-N Indianapolis, Ind.

Thoughtful Gifts from Pohlson's



5118. Little Red Riding Hood of nursery rhyme fame helps the little girl to care for her. Hand-decorated celluloid with rick holding good tooth-brush. \$1.00.

5445. Pastel colored bags tied with satin ribbon. With hand-decorated card of quaint design. \$1.00.

Make remittance payable to Pohlson's
POHLSON'S
House of Delightful Gifts
Department 45
Established 1895
Pewaukee, R. L.

A Few Greenhouse Suggestions

HIGH-QUALITY greenhouse products are finding an increasing demand, and the industry offers attractive inducements. There are few enterprises so well suited to the needs of one who likes the work and who wants some form of occupation, either as a hobby or an entire source of livelihood.

Not all locations are adapted to greenhouse work. Almost all large greenhouse enterprises had their beginning in a small way, and it is well for the beginner who expects to engage in the industry as a means of livelihood to locate his enterprise so that he will have room for expansion. For him there are five factors to be considered which may be enumerated in order of their importance, as follows: First, fuel supply; second, labor; third, marketing facilities; fourth, soil, and fifth, water.

Types of Greenhouses
There are four popular and extensively used types of greenhouses, namely, the lean-to, the detached, the contiguous, and the ridge-and-furrow. The simplest is the lean-to and is built against some existing structure. The detached, as its name implies, is an independent structure and may be of any small size up to one covering one or several acres of ground. The contiguous house consists of several independent units built side by side and utilizing the same inside walls. The ridge-and-furrow house is arranged practically the same but the inside wall is omitted, the gutters being carried on posts, giving in reality one large house.

A book could be written about large steel frames or any house intended to be used for extensive commercial purposes, such as the contiguous and ridge-and-furrow. These necessitate the employment of considerable engineering skill and designing, which should be entrusted only to those accustomed to these things, or trouble will surely ensue.

For the source of specific information on the construction and equipment of various types of large forcing structures, and for data on the forcing of crops, the reader may address the Editor of the Women's Department, including a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Suitable for the Beginner
The following data is offered the beginner as suggestions only, for the ideas can be modified to suit conditions and the particular needs of the individual. The materials described can be varied also. They are simple and the costs, specific plans, etc., can be secured from firms making a specialty of such equipment.

The lean-to house about to be described was built by a successful home horticulturist who lays no claim to being a professional. In an interview with this flower-loving person, the writer asked: "What would you estimate to be the amount of money necessary to put up a practical small house?"

"A house smaller than 16 by 20 feet would not enable one to grow as many plants as one is obliged to grow in order to make anything from them," he replied. "It would be impossible to build a house of that size for less than \$200, let the builder economize to the greatest

extent which will admit of showing off the plants most effectively. I favor running a row of benches about three feet wide around two sides and the end. In the center I like to have a stand with shelves arranged so that when filled with plants it looks like a pyramid of foliage and flowers. This provides a walk all around the house, between the side benches and the stand. It is effective to have vines trained against the opposite end, next to the dwelling, which completely cover the walls and run along the rafters."

For the individual to whom the lean-to house is not suitable and yet who wants a small, simple and inexpensive structure, a detached even-span house 10 by 48 feet is appropriate.

Such a house can be constructed with low side walls about eight inches thick, with the walk excavated below the surface but built entirely above ground. A two-foot center walk would be flanked by two benches each 3 feet 4 inches wide. When the house is to be used for vegetable growing or for the production of crops other than plants and flowers, the benches are eliminated entirely.

Whatever modifications are made in the size and shape of the structure, particular consideration should be given to the economical division of space in the house.

The house can have wooden gutters, cast-iron or angle-iron eave-plate construction.

A gravity circulation hot-water heating system for a house of this type is recommended.

Moisture conditions existing in the greenhouse make it imperative that all parts be kept well painted. For wooden parts a white lead, zinc and linseed oil paint is recommended, while a red-lead oil paint is good for the metal parts. All new parts should be given 3 coats, and at least 1 coat must be applied each year thereafter.

"The Molly Clothes Pin Bag"
Inexpensive speed to laundry. Hangs on line. Patented wire frame which can be removed for laundering. Made of two thicknesses of good quality unbleached muslin. Design on front of bag hand dyed—will not fade out when washed. Capacity 8 dozen pins.

Price—Postpaid \$1.25
DORA A. CONWAY
1534 Newport Ave. Tulsa, Oklahoma

A UNIQUE GIFT!
"I wonder if it's going to rain"
"I wonder if I need to carry an umbrella. I wonder if it's safe to plan a trip for tomorrow."



Let us send you two jars of our Home Made Preserves

Spiced Cucumber Rings with Roast Duck!

You don't really know good eating until you have tried this rare combination. And these crunchy, translucent cucumbers are excellent as an appetizer or with salad.

We have chosen our "Spiced Cucumber Rings" to send with it, making a 5-course package for \$1.00 postpaid.

One 12 oz. jar Spiced Cucumber Rings. One 8 oz. jar Apple Pectin Jelly.

Just cut this out and put it in an envelope with a money order or your check for \$1.00 and your address and we will send it to you. Or we will send them C. O. D. if you prefer.

MARY & MARTHA, Palmyra, N. J.

The Kitchen Window Garden

San Antonio, Tex.
Special Correspondence
A FEW plants growing in a sunny window of the kitchen will not only add charm to this workaday room, but will furnish flavors and garnishes for many delectable dishes.

By all means have a pot or two of rose geranium. The blossoms will brighten the room while the leaves may be used to impart a delightful flavor to a glass of jelly. One housewife who specializes in apple and grape jellies always adds a leaf of rose geranium to each glass as she fills it. A leaf added to punch gives a distinctive touch that is nice for parties. As a garnish for sliced lemon or orange, rose geranium leaves are very effective.

Mint is easily grown in a kitchen window in winter and will furnish mint for the appetizing sauce served with all lamb dishes, flavor for jellies and for punch.

Parsley is a biennial plant. Seeds may be sown or plants purchased from a seed house. The curled variety is more decorative and adds charm to any dish as a garnish. It is especially nice with slices of lemon served with baked fish. Parsley may be added to soups, broths and stews to lend piquancy, while a spoonful of minced parsley added to drawn butter makes a fine sauce for potatoes. Minced parsley added to stuffing for fowls not only adds flavor but gives a dash of color that is pleasing.

One woman keeps a pot of growing onions or shallots in her kitchen and when a bit is needed for salad or gravies, she plucks off the new sprouts, which give a more spring-like flavor than dry onion.

The soil in these pots should be stirred frequently and kept loose, the

plants watered every few days and the pots set out in the open whenever a day of bright sunshine will permit their being placed in the fresh air without likelihood of being nipped.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS OFFER FRENCH PERFUME

Double Fleur—Like a sweet French Bouquet. One ounce bottle. \$1.00 Postpaid. Attractively packed in gift box—lasting odor. Regular Value \$2.50.

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The H. L. BOVENIZER COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail
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WHITE FRUIT CAKE

An entirely new creation originated by me. A rich, delicious butter cake, check full of imported fruits and nuts, with an indescribable flavor that will delight and please you.

2 to 2 1/2 pound packets in attractive tin boxes. \$3.75 postpaid in U. S. and Canada.

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Woodlark Bldg., Alder and W. Park Sts.

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1511 9th Ave., W., Seattle, Wash.

Flexostem Mark

Everlasting Natural Flowers (Straw Flowers) on long flexible stems; always fresh; they never droop. Ideal for Flower Bowls or Vases as Holiday Gifts, for Parties, etc.

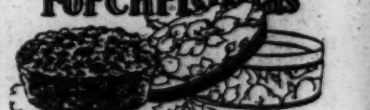
36 Flowers, assorted colors, for \$1.00 postpaid. Local dealers everywhere.

The Eichler Floral Co.
ROCKY HILL, CT.

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RESISTOL is GUARANTEED to greatly lengthen the wear obtained from leather soles. It also Waterproofs Leather Permanently. It instantly penetrates and impregnates leather soles with a powerful, PERMANENT binder which resists all abrasive action—the chief cause of soles wearing out. It is easy to apply. It does not affect appearance of shoes. Does not cause the feet to heat or perspire. For working shoes, which soil or become wet, it is indispensable. It will WATERPROOF and WEAR-PROOF the uppers. Keeps leather soft, flexible. Positively nothing like RESISTOL on the market. We make an unlimited GUARANTEE. A \$1.00 can of RESISTOL treats 10 pairs of soles. Will save you money and lots of trouble. Send today to THE RESISTOL COMPANY, Dept. B, 358 S. Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. POSTPAID.

For Christmas



Genuine Southern FRUIT CAKE

Wonderfully mellow and delicious—made from a famous Southern recipe handed down through generations. Finest and most luscious fruits—fragrant apricots, jellies and jams all blended and baked into the most marvelous home-made confection.

Keeps Fresh Indefinitely

It keeps moist and fresh for several years by our special care and shipping in tin foil and airtight the gift boxes covered with beautiful cretonne, tied with Christmas colors. The gift exquisite—the one your friends will much appreciate.

Better Fruit Cake

Send names and quantities card with order. We will enclose card and ship direct, postage prepaid in the U. S. 1-lb. Box \$1.85; 2-lb. Box \$1.95; 3-lb. Box \$2.15.

MARY MEANS
4332 Olive Street St. Louis, Mo.

California Dates

Big, luscious dates grown in the desert region of Southern California. Fully ripened on the palm until their store of sugar is complete. Tender, moist, richly flavored, very different! Packed loosely without syrup. Trial cartons and one-half pounds for \$1.00; five-pound can \$3.00, prepaid in the United States. A unique Christmas Gift. Specify date.

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HOLD a lot of Cookies and do a dandy job of baking. Used in pairs, they save time and fuel. No greasing nor dish-washing—just wipe clean. Cookies easily removed. Fine for biscuits, toast, etc. An excellent gift for Christmas.

Black and white, leather shoes. Size "A" 13 1/2" wide by 15". Size "B" for all sizes, 15" wide by 11". Send \$1.00 for set of 2 in attractive cartons. Specify date.

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HOME PRODUCTS COMPANY
1414 E. 49th Street, Cleveland, Ohio

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Six beautiful Solid Silver Stief's Baltimore Rose tea spoons in a silver roll, \$6.00. Other pieces in proportion.
ALBERT EDHOLM, Jeweler
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HOWARD JIFFY WINDOW CLOTHS

Brilliantly polish Auto and House windows. The chemically treated cloth does it without strenuous rubbing. Approved by Good House-keeping.
Price, delivered, .75c With Howard Dustless-Duster.
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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

Reproducing 18th Century Furniture

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

ONE needs to give only casual notice to the modern furniture seen in any good store to realize that its designers have been definitely influenced by the styles which prevailed in the eighteenth century. This return to the best standards of those earlier days seems to indicate a marked improvement in the general taste, although many of these products show a grouping of elements that are absurd anachronisms.

Those who recall the popular forms of the 1880's and the two following decades will remember that then the Victorian walnut and hair-cloth fashions had begun to pall, and that "mission" styles, of massive build, fumed oak, with sharp corners and protruding tenons, were a part of the reaction from the older styles. Even then makers had begun to turn to the workers of certain earlier centuries for their standards of construction, and to the monasteries, presumably, for their forms. So the "craftsman" type had a vogue and an appeal to buyers, based on honest and substantial workmanship that could be produced by small groups of workmen having high ideals and possessing old-time skill in the use of the hand tools that largely excluded machinery.

So we remember the work of the Gustav Stickley and similar shops. The success of these enterprises suggests the high regard for well-made furniture which, through its absence of machine work, is assumed to express the individuality and character of the workmen who shape it.

Correct Form Is Demanded

Nowadays, more than ever before in the American machine age, these qualities in cabinet work are respected and sought. But more than that is coming to be demanded as people in greater numbers appreciate the distinctive features of the several styles which prevailed in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Buyers are quite likely to know the correct lines to be expected in a Jacobean or a Queen Anne or a Georgian piece, which in the latter case might be in the mode of either Chippendale, Adam, Sheraton or Heppelwhite.

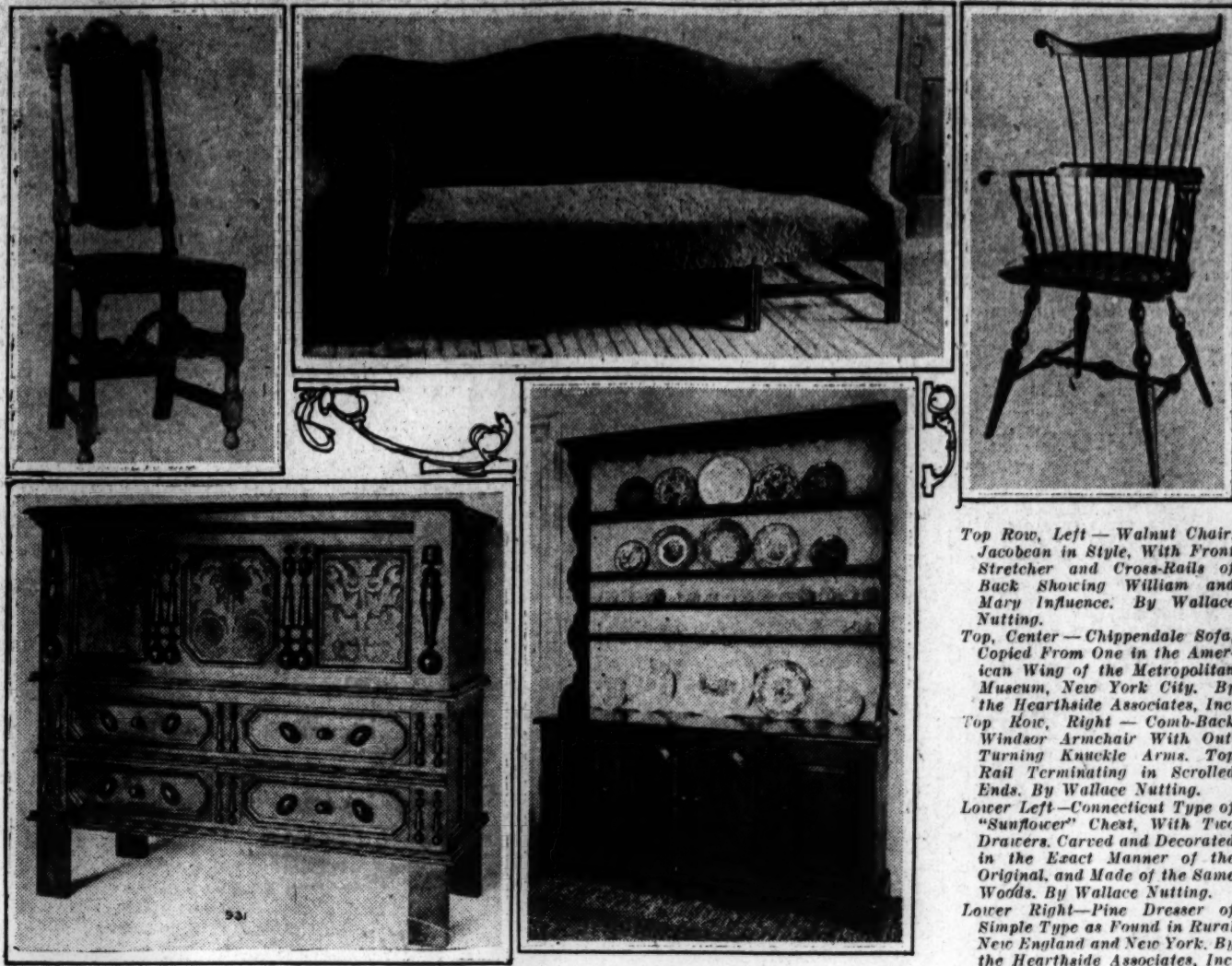
We are considering now the reproductions and adaptations, rather than articles made in the periods named. The marked turn of the popular taste in home furnishing which has led to the large sale of "period" styles is easily traced in America to the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition of 1876. Immediately after that a few men, some of whom are still active, began to secure examples of the best work of early English and American cabinet-makers, particularly seeking those things which had associations of a historical nature. Charles Woolsey Lyon's pioneer volume on furniture and William Alton Barber's contemporary publication on glass stand for the studious labors of the first generation in the then little known world of enthusiasts concerned with this sort of Americana.

Published in those 1890's which have later received considerable attention from the writer and the cartoonist, these books were for several years of interest only to a small group of people who were looked on indulgently by the majority as faddists. But what an amazing change the last 20 years has brought! Now "antiques" may be a proper subject of conversation at almost any social gathering. Not to like them and know something about them frequently is taken to indicate a lack of taste or culture.

Revival of 18th Century Styles
Those earlier students and lovers of our ancestors' belongings may never have dreamed that the subject would become so popular, and that thousands of home-makers would by now be equipping their rooms with such things as carry the atmosphere of 150 or 200 years ago, and in doing so using articles distinctly modern in make. This is a natural outgrowth of a revived respect for the old forms and a consciousness of the character suggested by their graceful lines and gratifying sturdiness.

One could not expect that all people who care much for useful examples of rare type would be able to secure them at the present-day high prices. "After all," many people ask, "isn't it just as satisfactory to have stools, tables, the desks and chairs that are as well made as the

Thus Modern Craftsmen Follow Honored Traditions



Top Row, Left—Walnut Chair, Jacobean in Style, With Front Stretcher and Cross-Balls of Buck Shaving William and Mary Influence. By Wallace Nutting.
Top, Center—Chippendale Sofa, Copied From One in the American Wing of the Metropolitan Museum, New York City. By the Heartside Associates, Inc.
Top Row, Right—Comb-Back Windsor Armchair With Out-Turning Knuckle Arms. Top Rail Terminating in Scrolled Ends. By Wallace Nutting.
Lower Left—Connecticut Type of "Sunflower" Chest, With Two Drawers, Carved and Decorated in the Exact Manner of the Original, and Made of the Same Woods. By Wallace Nutting.
Lower Right—Pine Dresser of Simple Type as Found in Rural New England and New York. By the Heartside Associates, Inc.

old ones and of precisely the same patterns, it is to hunt for rare and costly originals, particularly when the price of the new is but a fraction of that charged for the old."

Should One Buy Antiques, or Copies?

To this question we can answer only that the choice is a matter of taste. If one finds equal pleasure in the antique and in the copy, surely the less cost of the modern thing will give it the decision, unless this is important—the buyer thinks of his expenditure as an investment. In that case it should be remembered that the modern thing will almost surely show a loss, while the genuinely old one can be sold at a profit if it is wisely bought. In one case the value lessens with age, in the other it increases. From another standpoint, if one has the real collector's sentiment he will be happy only with the antique. If decorative effect is the end sought, the copy may wholly satisfy.

So there has come to be a large and apparently fast increasing number of people who are quite content to possess well-made furniture that carries those decorative values they desire, and which they may, or may not, insist on having in exact harmony with the period it assumes to copy. We regret to notice that the general enthusiasm in this direction often gets a long way ahead of the correct knowledge of what a piece should be like, that may be called "Queen Anne" or "Jacobean" or "Chippendale." In this respect buyers and manufacturers are often equally weak, so that stores are crowded with regrettable desks, tables, the secretaries, and what not, bearing designations which are often ludicrous when attached to objects that are conglomerates of several periods or countries.

Copies Are One Thing; Fakes Another
In spite of this crude, unintelligent and childish hodge-podge work on the part of some furniture producers, we must give Americans the credit for omitting one offense that is common in Europe—wholesale faking of furniture intended to be sold to the public as genuine antique. This business, by the way, seems to

have reached its highest point of refinement in Italy, where it has been practiced longest. In France, it is found in a somewhat less degree, while in England there is developing a large export business of the same unpleasant sort.

One of the most encouraging features of the reproduction of early styles by Americans is the appearance of numerous small shops in rural communities, in which a very few workmen are employed under the personal direction of well-informed antiquarians. A few of these that have come to our personal notice are operated with highly commendable ideals, and with a happy sense of responsibility for turning out nothing that is not true to a selected definite type, in both form and construction. Such craftsmen do not fear being classed as copyists. In fact, their aim is to be that and nothing more, for their merit consists in placing before the public furniture that is sold as new, and which follows precisely the measurements of a particular model, be it chair, table, mirror or chest.



A Desk on Frame With Bookcase Above, One of the Unbecoming Mixtures of Style Referred to in Our Text.
Here We Find Scrolled X Stretchers of the William and Mary Period Attached to Legs That Are Jacobean Above and Carrying an Undesirable Foot. The Top Is Finished With a Strangely Scrolled Panel Carrying Details of Unaccountable Origin.

Makers of the Pieces Pictured
Prominent as a maker of exact reproductions, because of his early start and rigid standards of styles and workmanship, is Wallace Nutting of Framingham, Mass. Three pictures here give an idea of the extensive range embraced by the 32-page catalogue that he issues. One need spend but a few minutes with this man as a guide through his shop, to realize that he is first of all an artist; then an antiquarian, keenly sensitive to fine qualities of the form and workmanship found in the seventeenth and eighteenth century pieces that he long collected with famed success; still further he is seen to be a studious and resourceful mechanic, capable in meeting the problems that appear

in building after the manner of the early craftsmen.
It was eight years ago that two enthusiastic men, Messrs. Bliven and Cheryne, located in Mansfield, Mass., and started the shop now known as the Heartside Associates, there to revive the methods of old-time cabinetmaking. They say: "Our experience has led us to the conclusion that only a small proportion of the buyers of antiques are collectors, but that the majority are home-lovers who enjoy the atmosphere

J. C. Derby
We have a Heppelwhite D and table in three parts with one extra leaf. This has a line of inlay around the top and a little inlay on the apron. It is a large size table.
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created by these designs which pleased the Colonists. . . . We do not design, we reproduce, with respect for the original from which we work and for the tradition as to wood and finish." Several of their many examples are shown here.

A new but vigorous enterprise called the Val-Kill Shops has been visited by our correspondent, Miss Tavis, who will give her impression of it in a future issue. In the little village of South Sudbury, Mass., is another shop that is finding generous appreciation of its standards and its output. It is run by Messrs. Fuller and Cranston, two Harvard graduates who spent some years in a factory which turned out custom-made furniture, as a preparation for their present activities. Hand work of a substantial kind, great care in finishing, close copying of old models, characterize their handiwork.

No doubt there are scores of similar workers scattered through many states, who are finding like laudable pleasure and profit. It seems to be a healthy movement, this getting away from the pressure and monotony of quantity output, where factory economies are all important.

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Au Quatrième
A Collection of 18th Century Prints, Engravings and Mezzotints
Including an important group of Washingtoniana

So greatly varied is this delightful collection that one should have little difficulty in discovering within it Christmas presents for people of widely divergent tastes. It includes, for example, an important and highly interesting group of Americana, with an unusual number of examples of the much sought Washington iconography, many of the prints and engravings throwing a quite fresh light on his appearance. There are small and large heads and among the full-length figures, in addition to one after a well known painting of Trumbull's, an especially fine engraving . . . published in Paris in 1780 . . . by Le Mire, after the painting made by Le Paon and belonging to Lafayette. Washington stands in front of a tent with the Declaration of Independence in his hand, a negro servant in the background holding his horse. In this American group are to be found also an engraving of Jefferson, an amusing color print of "General Z. Taylor, the Hero of the Rio Grande," and a fine little French print of the Battle of Lexington.

Mezzotints after Morland and Sir Joshua Reynolds

A pair of very fine mezzotints by Ward and Keating . . . engraved and published in 1780 . . . after two of Morland's most delightful paintings of English country life, "The Angler's Repose" and "A Party Angling," form another important feature of the collection. These were among Morland's finest work, exhibiting all that descriptive charm in the delineation of graceful 18th Century costume and peaceful rural scenery for which the turbulent painter had so delicate and so paradoxical a gift. Such engravings are now exceedingly rare and much sought by collectors. One should note also a fine pair of engravings by Charles Turner after two of Sir Joshua Reynolds' most charming paintings of children, with all the sweet simplicity which he had so attaching a gift for recording in his youthful subjects . . . An appealing pair of engravings, "Childhood" and "Youth" . . . "Nell Gwynn as an Orange Girl" . . . And an amusing mezzotint in color of Maria at Moulins, the distracted lady of Sterne's Sentimental Journey, are other charming English examples.

Wanamaker's—Fourth floor, old building.
John Wanamaker
BROADWAY AT NINTH STREET
NEW YORK

Brasses From India

Special Correspondence
A WANDERER in India who spent some years there has brought back here one of the finest private collections of old Indian brasses which it is probably possible to find in Europe. The four specimens, of which illustrations are reproduced here, are among his most interesting. It was his custom to explore the bazaars in the large cities and small towns in company with his "boy," asking the usual question, which sounds like "Purana peeti hi?" or "Have you old brass?" in readable English.

some temple is a particularly good example. There was one similar to it under a special glass case at the Wembley British Colonial Exhibition last year, but it was minus the portion below the feet. The cup is removed and the bird held upside down for the oil to be poured up through the legs. It goes through a trap door or valve in the body and passes into an upper chamber. When the bird is turned right side up again, the valve shuts tight and the oil siphons through the head, trickles very slowly through a tube below the bill, and drops into the spout of the cup, feeding the wick placed there. The torch of peacock heads is of



Photo by Penabert, Paris

solid brass and is very rare today. The choice of birds indicates it originated most likely in Rajputana. Each district has its particular "sacred" animal or bird.
In bazaars the scribes sit as their forefathers have done for generations and write for payment, in flowery terms, such notes as their patrons desire. A particularly elaborate brass script holder used by these writers is shown here, and it might have belonged many years ago to such a prominent person as one skilled in the law.

Finally, we have a noble rider with sword, holding, on his hip, strangely enough, a child. The horseman can be removed from the back of the horse. The whole is a toy, perhaps one of a small brass regiment belonging to the child of some wealthy merchant or prince of days long past. The brass is much worn, due, it is said, to much childish handling or to the custom of cleaning brass with sand, as brass pots and pans are even now kept bright.

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Music News of the World

Korngold's New Opera

By PAUL BECHTOLD

Vienna, Nov. 15.—ERICH WOLFGANG KORNGOLD'S latest opera, "The Miracle of Hellene," had been expected with a curiosity as seldom accompanied a premiere. The anticipation was twofold. The composer's friends and admirers expected from this piece the crowning achievement of Korngold's career as a composer; and those with a more critical attitude hoped for a tangible proof of Korngold's ultimate advancement from a "prodigy" to the rank of a finished, mature master. That both were to some extent disappointed is not surprising.

Korngold's position is a difficult one. The publicity which certain Vienna papers have given his career and particularly his new opera—a publicity unprecedented in these parts—rouses, with the general public, expectation that even a much greater work could not possibly fulfill and, on the part of the initiated, a mistrust which Korngold's new opera is too weak to dispel. Korngold has been brought up a strict musical conservative. And, to complete the handicaps under which the talented young composer labors, his friends have lately thrust upon him the mission of one who has come to deliver the world from the ban of "modernism." They have urged the young artist to assume the rôle of a "musical bulwark"—a rôle which Erich Korngold plays with visible discomfort and, judging by his latest score, not without occasional efforts to regain his freedom. One wearies clearly that Korngold shakes his shackles. He has been—so far—not strong enough to break them. Will he be able to do so in the future, and when?

A Step Backward

The one-time "prodigy" is now well over 30 years of age. His early manifestations were remarkable for one so young. Has he since proceeded to a maturity commensurate with his age? Frankness compels the admission that in certain respects "Hellene" is a decided step backward from Korngold's first opera, notably from "Violanta." His former works were stage, theatrical, melodramatic; but they were "American," they betrayed a sense of stage effect, and "Violanta" in particular had the advantage of conciseness and concentration: a sketch-like operatic thriller in tabloid form. "Die tote Stadt" in its complete form—America heard it only in a soundly curtailed version—betrayed for the first time a hint of epic breadth which endangered the effect.

In "Hellene," its junior by five years, breadth and length predominate to the total exclusion of depth. Korngold's eye for theatrical effect seems to have left him completely when he chose this boisterous, pathetic, almost comical work which Hans Müller derived from an original and beautiful book of Hans Kallneker. Müller's characters are of "paper," not of flesh and blood; they are conventional cinema types: either villains or heroes and heroines. They talk much, but not loudly; they indulge in lengthy discussions on events of small interest.

Book a Handicap

With such a book Korngold's opera was destined to fail, even were his music much greater than it is. The chief handicap is that even now, in his thirty-first year, Korngold has not found and developed a musical idiom of his own. He started out as a product of the Strauss-Puccini era. What he writes today is still a composite of Strauss and Puccini; only it is the Strauss and Puccini of "Elektra" and "The Puccini of "Turandot" rather than of "La Bohème," that he now imitates. Which implies that cacophonies are more freely in evidence than in Korngold's earlier works. But Korngold arrives at these cacophonies not by logical leading of the "voices" ("lines counterpoint," a method of certain modernists, is quite obviously excluded from his sphere) but by mere chance of chord-construction. Korngold's chords are again thick, denser than ever in structure and orchestration. For Vienna use, it is rumored, many "middle notes" had been sacrificed in the name of transparency—but transparency is a relative term. Economy is not Korngold's strength, either in orchestration, in proportion or in the apportioning of dramatic effects. This music is intense from the outset and leaves no room for gradation and climatic effect.

In Korngold's melodies, there is again the embarrassing wealth of "soaring" octaves for the lyric utterances, and the familiar heavily accented chord progressions for the dramatic situations. There is again the superabundance of mordents, of melodic twists and turns which virtually preclude the logical conclusion of a given melody. Korngold's tunes begin well and end nowhere. He modulates back and forth. It is as though one stirred a small well—this music moves about but it does not flow. There is indeed one fine melody—Hellene's aria in the second act; but that, too, broadens out as it proceeds, and an orchestral ocean swallows the little

melodic brooklet. A veritable choral tornado submerges the larger part of the third act. One longs for economy and thrift.

Production of High Rank

This entire opera is a profound mistake. It is the heroic battle of one who, voluntarily or not, undertakes to oppose his own period. "Anti-romanticism" is the watch word of the young modern composers. "Hellene," then, was intended as an offset to an opera like Křenek's "Jonny spielt auf," a triumph of romanticism. But like any young man of his period Korngold is inherently unromantic, and the romanticism he produces is labored, far-fetched and laden with problems.

"The Gentle Art of Singing"

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

LONDON, Nov. 1.—SIR HENRY J. WOOD begins the preface of Volume I of "The Gentle Art of Singing," Oxford University Press, London: Humphrey Milford, 4 vols. 34s. net; New York: American Branch, \$6.50 a volume) by saying, "This book is my opus magnum as pianist, organist, accompanist, conductor (opera and concert), composer (a very poor one), all-around general musician and teacher, since the age of 12, of singing. It is not the work of a voice producer, for to that mystery I have never sought admission." And the opening sentence, printed in italics, of Chapter I reads: "The singer is a player, a player upon the instrument of song—recalling, without the disparagement, Berlioz's allusion to singers as 'performers on the larynx.'"

Both these sentences indicate that Sir Henry Wood approaches the art of singing with the popular view that the voice itself is a purely musical instrument or mechanism, a theory which today is opposed by many who argue that "voice must grow out of language," that absolute purity of pronunciation in song is of far higher importance than mere "beauty of voice and vocal plasticity," and that, divorced from pure speech, mastery of the voice ends in the "vocalization" of the bel-cantata who were catered for so copiously by composers like Rossini, Donizetti and Bellini.

Diverse Aspects

The difference of opinion may arise, of course, as differences of opinion so often do, merely through emphasis of the same thing. The perfect singer should reconcile the ideals of both parties, as perhaps Chailapin did when at his best about 15 years ago. But "The Gentle Art of Singing" is a book which, in its original and beautiful book of Hans Kallneker, Müller's characters are of "paper," not of flesh and blood; they are conventional cinema types: either villains or heroes and heroines. They talk much, but not loudly; they indulge in lengthy discussions on events of small interest.

"My singers and chorists," he wrote, "know that with the acquittal of their so difficult musical tasks they arrived at the mastery of a continuous 'dialogue' which came to them at last as easily and naturally as the commonest talk of everyday. They who before, when 'opera-singing' was the word, had thought needful to fall at once into the spasms of false pathos, now found themselves led to take that 'dialogue' sharp and crisp with the utmost truth to nature, and only from his starting-point gradually to attain the pathos of emotion; which then, to their own amazement, had an effect which never could bring about with their most convulsive strainings."

But granting Sir Henry Wood's ideal of a voice that is trained to respond as an instrument and its mechanism respond to the user for the first three years, he advises, "singing students should be trained to make their voices like a beautiful, even instrument" students cannot do better than ponder over every word of "The Gentle Art of Singing." Unless, of course, they decide to abandon singing altogether, a temptation that seems sure to arise at the sight of the 987 ex-

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THE HOME FORUM

Singing Words in Lifting Phrases

WHY do some words go singing through our consciousness, suddenly, from nowhere, and with no traceable connection to the thing we are doing and the thoughts we had been thinking? One has no desire to recall what comes before those phrases, nor what may come after. And less desire to place them where they may belong, as to book and page and paragraph.

Standing beside the sink, peeling an onion, perhaps, one finds oneself remembering—

In Xanadu did Kubla Khan
A stately pleasure dome decree
Where Alph, the sacred river, ran
Through caverns measureless to man
Down to a sunless sea.

Here is the music of words and here, also, is the picture—the walls are down and one wanders beside the river, through caverns measureless to man. Measureless, in all truth, for dreaming.

Barbarian, Scythian, bond nor free.
There is another phrase with music in each syllable.

On a bed of autumn leaves brown and gold and flaming red.

Does that need the rest of the story about a little girl who lay and slept? Not for us, although it comes from somewhere out of childhood, along with lines that make more vivid pictures—

Master Clinton, Master Clinton,
And my golden haired Adele.

There are no more words, so far as memory finds them, but there is a great room, vaulted ceiling and oak panels touched with light from the open fire that lights, as well the long, straight, yellow hair of the maiden on the high-backed chair. She was slim and exquisite and had that repose of air that we had read marked the caste of Vere de Vere, as did the lad in velvet knee breeches who stood near by. We, who looked, were short and fat, and dark haired and all a tomboy, but somehow, that

girl on the chair was our reflection. In our thought, it not in our mirror. Then, there was the little princess who sat all alone—

On the bough of a yew tree, sweeping low,
Her foot just touching the mossy stone
Hundreds and hundreds of years ago.

We would have none of her, as a princess; in fact, we wonder now just what it was all about, except for the lines that came ringing, just this morning, through our consciousness the while we looked at the baby sweet-potato vine struggling into being from the earth in our window box.

Down a wake of angels wings,
Winnowing the sky.

If we have any favorite among these fugitive lines, that may be it. Although, there was that day, so far gone now, when we—in the ignorant pride of our youth were loud in our laughter about the lack of clarity in Browning's poetry. Little was said, in answer, by those who were wiser and so could afford to wait. But one day, walking along the bayou's edge, he who was wiser still said, softly, "Blue ran the flash across; violets were born."

Oh! We clasped our hands, and stopped. "Say it again. How beautiful! And all the rest of it."

We waited, eyes on the wild little violets at our feet. The wise one spoke again:

Such a starved bank of moss
Till, that May-morn,
Blue ran the flash across:
Violets were born.

"How beautiful," we repeated. "How bee-yew-ti-ful! Who wrote it?"

"Robert Browning," said the wise one, gently, too kind to smile even the tiniest hint of an I-told-you-so smile. And so that line lingered, goes, comes again and sings to us when we are, perhaps, pounding out some terrible statistical thing on our typewriting machine.

Others there are of Browning's—loved since that day—

In the core of one pearl all the shade
And the shine of the sea.

Truly all of good in word and metre, thought and expression, is in the rest of the other five or six lines of Summum Bonum, but that is the line that sings, with never a connection to aught that goes before or follows after.

Occasionally, only very occasionally, the line is started on its singing way by a word. "Previously" is one such propeller.

The mouse had gone, and previously,
Had eaten up the muffin.

Whatever the depth of the conversation, the seriousness of the subject, Lear's nonsense song comes back:

Two old bachelors living in one house,
One caught a muffin and the other caught a mouse.

The tale is long, and lovely, and should, fittingly, be thought of when one is peeling onions, but these thoughts come not through logical channels.

Dear little head, sunning all over with curls.

That is, we believe, from The Princess. We are not sure. Tennyson's poems are within arm's reach. But who would know? The very charm of these memories is their elusiveness, and they are more memories of words than of ideas.

Fortress invulnerable save for Sackcloth—

Could one ask a richer feast of syllables? Only Lord Dunsany could have fed us that.

Padric Colum can shape a group of words that set one tingling with anticipation:

Where the girl sat was under a whin bush—

The very first line in Castle Conquer. Who, passing through such portals, could stop until they had reached the end of the story?

There are others, and this is a subject that may cause much comment. To everybody their favorite songs, perhaps not chosen as favorites, but just words that dance, when most we need to hear the tripping feet; or that have somehow become fixed in our memories to come forth even without call. We know not where they come from, certainly we know not exactly where they belong, or if we have quoted absolutely accurately. Who would take a handful of delicate flowers and go in search of the garden whence they came and try to fit them again onto their proper stems, examining them the meanwhile to make sure each petal, pistil and stamen were in place?

Who with a handful of stars would want to tuck them back again, into the place in the sky they fell from? And that brings another singing line to thought—the reason of this one we remember, and we lean again, at night, over a little rustic bridge in a forest of long leaf yellow pine—such stately trees they are—and, looking down into the shallow water, whisper just one line of Lanier's Hymn to the Marshes:

Run home little stream, with your lap full of stars and dreams.

L. H. G.

Silhouette
Slipping behind the hills the setting sun
Traces the topmost trees
Black lace against an orange sky.
Fast fades the flame.

At last
Faint silver glimmer
Is left
Edging the curved mass of the hills.

Edith H. Simons

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Like Dolls at Play

Over a substantial stone school building there flutters the American flag. From within there is faintly hymned a national song. But through myriad panes of transparent windows, with sills of geranium potted, there may be glimpsed hundreds of Japanese children, doll-like in their happy childhood. Little ambassadors of good will to a city of the Pacific Northwest, whose rains have splashed crimson stains upon their rounded cheeks and given their eyes a quicker twinkle beneath somber brows and lashes, are these little Japanese children.

Through the schoolhouse panes drifts the opaque light of a cloudy sky. Fastened upon a few of these

panes there may be seen American inclined art of the kindergarten class: a cow on thick paper, with just that ambiguity, that quality of being not-too-obviously-a-cow which characterizes average kindergarten work; landscapes with their superimposed perspectives, their primary colors into which nuances, or shades of meaning have not crept; and houses leaning more Pisa- than pagoda-like in their generous outlines.

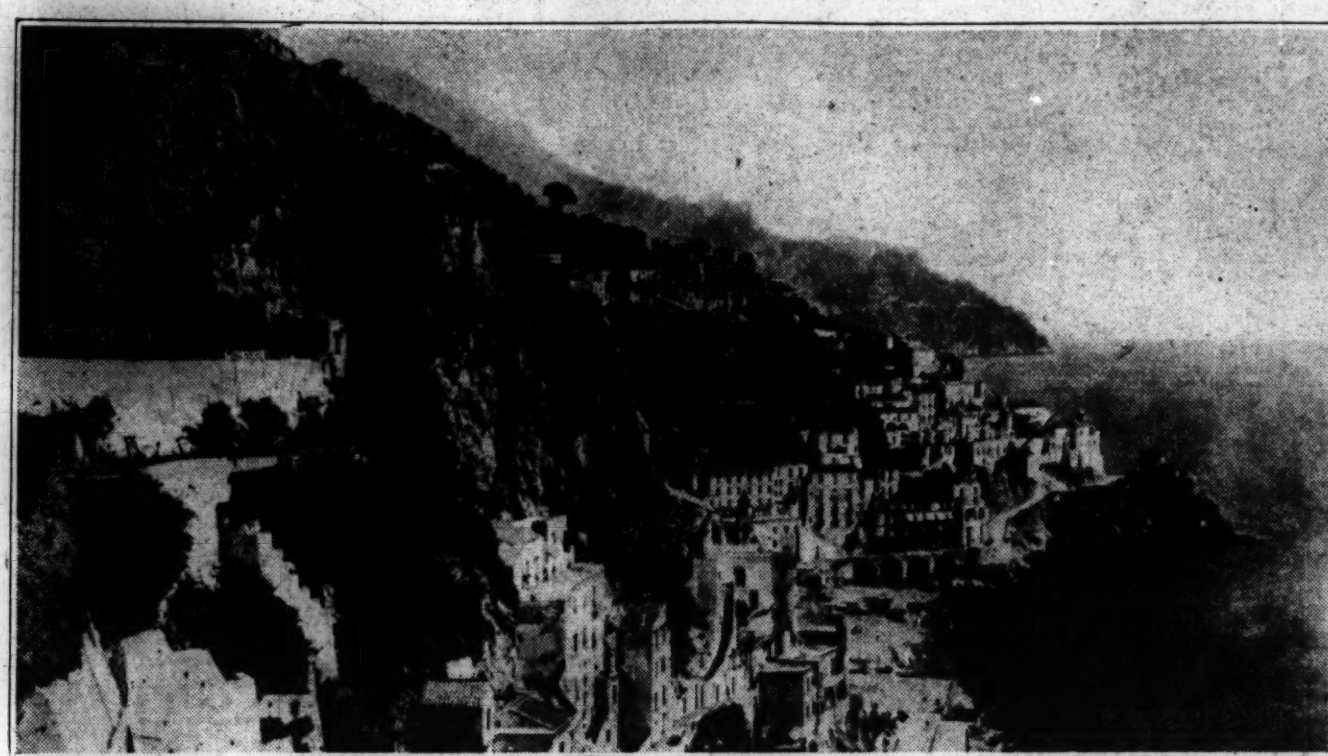
The American schoolhouse, newly modeled, a story in stone, utility blended with school architectural beauty, is dedicated to this good will, the gift of New World ideals to these Japanese children whose fortunes

have been cast in a busy Northwest city in the midst of heedless, unseeing masses whose eyes are closed to beauty.

Almost surrounding the little school, with its air of newness, is a cluster of older buildings, doors informally ajar, the dwellings and stores of tiny Japanese, parents, a prim and quiet colony. But on one side of the school there unfolds a beautiful vista, which happily, by accident or design, looks westward toward Nippon; buried in the clouds, beyond the expanse of blue water. And nearest to hand, the playground. Lo! It is recess. There is a breathing spell from print, and mental pictures of a few years of American history. The children play hop-

scotch in the chalk squares, domed with a semicircle which they have drawn over the recumbent ladder whose rungs are not to be touched by nimble feet.

Chubby orange clad feet indulge in running games. Voices are singing "Three Little Fishes," as hands are linked and the line is given a tug that causes it to ripple. A little girl falls in the môle, like a Japanese cherry blossom dropping from a branch. The doll-like countenance grows more rosy, as the others rush to pick her up. Subdued are the voices, even in the animation and laughter of recess, the play of little children whose quaint doll-like ways constantly charm their young American teachers.



Amalfi

The Fireside Trail

The cottonwoods are bare;
The first have shed their cones.
The trumpets of the air
Are blowing solemn tones.

The clouds swing low; the world
Grows dark with hosts of rain.
Whose rhythmic drops are whirled
On roof and windowpane.

With snapping, crackling light
My fire is burning bright.
Where flame and shadows fill
The room with beauty till
The roar of winter's throng
Becomes symphonic song.

And as I gaze, behold,
A path like beaten gold
Unwinds within the blaze
A dream of summer days,
Where woods and waters sing,
And hills their beauty bring.

I know again the notes
That float from feathered throats;
A whistle clear, a call:
Soft clouds of waterfalls,
White clouds in sapphire skies;
Slow dance of butterflies;

The harp-like hymn of firs
Whose tops the night wind stirs;
My campfire by the stream,
Its sizzling sparks gleam;
A faded footfall light;
The cougar's distant cry;

The hermit's fairy horn
Proclaiming misty morn
Above the crystal creek;
The sun on granite peak;
A fawn whose starry eyes
Are big with quick surprise.

And so in wintertime when pours
The rain, and down the chimney

The challenge of the rising gale,
I follow far the magic trail
Of embers of my fire unveil.

ROY W. VAN LIEW.

At Huntingdon

On shining feet the waters run
Across the fen to Huntingdon
Through misty winding willow-ways.

And open country spaces,
Where little hills lift grassy crowns
Above the roofs of little towns—
Earlsh, St. Ives and Huntingdon,
And small and lovely places.

I wish that I might only choose,
To journey with the quiet Ouse
By Holywell and Overcote
And watch the twilight falling;
And down the sunset-colored stream
See rising like a shadowy dream,
The gray Old Bridge at Huntingdon
When steep chimes are calling.

ELIZABETH S. FLEMING.

Harmony

On every bough the brides her I sing,
With voys of angel in air harmony;
Some beseyd him his brides forth to bring;
The Hétl conveys to his fair gunne hie;
And further all aboute I can see
The dreddful roo, the buk, the hert and hinde,
Squerrels, and better smale of gentill kinde.

Of instruments of stranges in accord
Herde I so plays aravishing awesnesse,
That God, that maker is of al and lord,
Ne herde never better, as I gesse;
Therewith a wind, unmethe hit might be lesse,
Made in the leves-grene a noise softe
Accordant to the foules songe on-lofte.

The air of that place so attempte was
That never was greivance of hoot ne cold;
Ther we ek every holsum spyce and gras,
Ne no man may ther we seek ne old;
Yet was ther joye more a thousand fold
Then man can telle; ne never wolde it nighte,
But ay cleier day to any mannes sighte.

—CHAUCER, "The Parlement of Foules."

Finding the Peacock Pheasant

Semangko Pass struck deep into memory as the most beautiful of the tropical mountains of the East where I strove to match my senses against those of the jungle pheasants. The peak was perched on a little flat saddle at the very crest of the ridge, scarcely less than three thousand feet above the blue waters of the Indian Ocean. On all sides the sharp-toothed mountains rose still higher, steep, but jungle-clad, cutting the sky into all sorts of irregular bits of glory.

The days were wonderful, and the alternations of sun and wind were as exciting as the discovery of the strange Malayan beasts and birds. The sun rose softly, no breeze moved cloud or leaf, and even the light came at first moderately, indirectly, reflected from the higher peaks, or heliographed from the mirror of a half-hidden, distant waterfall. In early afternoon—one never knew just when—the faintest of breezes sifted down and blurred the lacy of tree-fern shadows. The wind was cool and soon strengthened, and by night the air was surging violently through the gap, siphoned from the cold summits down to the hot humid valleys.

The liana-draped trunks and the majestic jungle trees were the finest in all the East, second only to those of Amazonia, but the tree-ferns were beyond words—tall, graceful, with great unfolding fronds of air-cleached, swathed in wool of richest forest-red. Here, in this maze of mountain jungle, through its autumnal days and its wild, tropic nights lived two splendid races of birds. One was the bronze-tailed peacock pheasant, the other the giant ocellated argus. Each was a challenge to my utmost effort. Neither had been seen by a white man; of neither had we any facts of home or courtship, food or foe. . . .

The Selangor side of the pass seemed to be the pleasantest, so I worked chiefly to the east, in Pahang itself. I climbed the steep, upsloping jungle to an elevation of nearly forty-five hundred feet, creeping laboriously through bamboo tangles or holding on to long liana guy ropes, along precipitous paths bare or decorated with the new-sprouted plumes of yellow-green bamboo. I had had a long, tiresome tramp, and was two miles from camp, across deep, dark valleys. At the edge of an open glade, sheltered by dense bamboo, and close to the crest of a sharp ridge, I waited for an hour or longer.

A lucky hour as it proved. . . . There, in full view, were three bronze-tailed pheasants, apparently looking down at me, although a screen of bamboo intervened. As I watched, two others appeared. They remained in sight about four minutes. One of the old birds never stirred from the spot on which I first caught sight of him—head thrust, alertly turning now this way, now that. The others moved about, stepping daintily and high. Two scratched for a while in the rain-washed gravel, one of them soon turning its attention to a clump of yellow flowers, picking the blossoms and swallowing them eagerly. . . .

One of the adult birds stepped into a spot of full sunlight, the last which penetrated the foliage from the setting sun, and for a moment fluffed out every feather. The wings were lowered, the tail spread, and thus for a full minute did the splendid bird do homage to the last rays of the sun. The gray head and breast were alive with the tiny white spots which showed as living sparks in the sunlight. Each feather of the rich rufous upper plumage seemed consciously aglow through its splendid eye, as if it could see itself

reflected in the gorgeous mirrors of the tail. These long tapering feathers were spread apart and their surfaces changed from green to violet, then to purple and back to emerald again, as the angle shifted. I fairly held my breath for fear of putting an end to the rare display. At last the sun's ray died away, and simultaneously the bird's tail closed and hid the iridescent glory of the feathers. With low clucks the little covey walked slowly into a fern tangle. I hastened to the crest of the ridge, but neither saw nor heard anything more of the birds. Though I could look far down into the damp, dark depths of the ravine, through a maze of bamboo columns and feathery fronds—WILLIAM BEEBE, in "The East Indies."

Children at the Door

I have no trees before my house
To cast their pleasant shade,
About my windows never twine
The blossoms God has made.
But there are roses, sweeter far,
That on the pavements bloom—
The children of the city streets,
Whose laughter lights my room.

No hedger like a honeyed wall
Adorns my dwelling place,
No fountains weave upon my lawn
A web of twinkling lace,
For me no robins greet me sun,
A fan of rainbow gleams.
But children play before my house,
Who keep me young with dreams.

What loneliness the streets would know
If children were not here!
Their joyous voices bring a smile
Or wing away a tear.
The country house is rich, indeed,
With blossoms, birds and trees,
But happy children at my door
Are wealth enough for me!

—MORRIS ABEL BEEBE, in "Street Lamps."

Swan Boats a Generation Ago

Young Van Bibber . . . had told his groom to bring a horse he wanted to try to the Fifty-ninth Street entrance at ten o'clock and the groom had not appeared. . . . He waited as long as his dignity would allow, and then turned off into a by-lane and dropped on a bench and looked gloomily at the Lohengrin swans with the paddle-wheel attachment that circled around the lake. They struck him as the most idiotic inventions he had ever seen, and he pined. . . . the people who could find delight in having some one paddle them around an artificial lake.

Two little girls from the East Side, with a lunch basket, and an older girl with her hair down her back, sat down on a bench beside him and gazed at the swans. . . . "I s'pose," said one of the two little girls, in a high, public school voice, "there's lots to see from those swan boats that you can't see from the banks."

"Oh, lots," assented the girl with the long hair.

"If you walked all round the lake, clear all the way round, you could see all there is to see," said the third, "except what there's in the middle where the island is."

"I guess it's mighty wild on that island," suggested the youngest.

"Eddie Case, he took a trip around the lake on a swan-boat the other day. He said that it was grand. He said you could see fishes and ducks, and that it looked just as if there were snakes and things on the island."

"What sort of things?" asked the other one, in a hushed voice.

"Well, wild things," explained the other vaguely; "bears and animals like that, that grow in wild places."

"My, but I'd like to take a trip

Power From Above

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THAT most fateful moment described in the Gospel of John when Jesus stood for the second time before Pilate in the judgment hall, the Master uttered words of great significance. Having received no answer to his questions, the famous procurator, plucked at Jesus' silence, inquired of him, "Knowest thou not that I have power to release thee?"

Pilate spoke these words in the full knowledge of the tremendous power of the Roman Empire, exemplified so far as Judea was concerned through himself, the procurator; and he spoke with a conscious sense of that power which he believed to be behind him in his official duties, and upon which he looked as the greatest power in the world. But how completely did the quiet words of the Nazarene refute his claim of power, even denying the power of Rome itself. "Thou couldst have no power at all against me," answered he, "except it were given thee from above."

Thus did Jesus quickly turn the thought of power from the material to the spiritual; from power as exemplified by Rome and its claim of dominion over the whole world, to the divine Father, God, whom he knew to be both omnipotent and omnipresent. A more effective setting forth of the divine all-power could scarcely be imagined, and the circumstances could hardly have been more tragic. That Pilate was deeply impressed by the Master's words is plainly evident from the following passage: "And from thenceforth," runs the narrative, "Pilate sought to release him."

This is but one of many instances in which Christ Jesus turned to God as the only, the infinite power. So conscious was he of God's power and presence that he was able to destroy the false claims to reality manifested on every hand by various types of evil. He knew that since God is the only power, there could be no possibility of another power—and that evil—to work disaster to mankind. How great is mankind's need to ponder this situation and, pondering, to grasp its deep significance!

Mortals, constantly it seems, labor under the tremendously mistaken belief that there is another than the divine All-power to which they are subject, and from the baneful influence of which there is no escape, except through the experience termed death. It is not too much to say that all the wars, restrictions, slavery, and suffering of mankind

just once," said the youngest under her breath. Then she clasped her fingers together and looked up anxiously at the elder girl, who glanced at her with severe reproach.

"Why, Mame!" she said, "Ain't you ashamed? Ain't you having a good time nuff without waiting for every thing you set your eyes on?"

Van Bibber wondered at this—why humans should want to ride around on the swans in the first place, and why, if they had such a wild desire, they should not gratify it.

"Why, it costs mo'n' it costs to come all the way up-town in an open car," added the elder girl, as if in answer to his unspoken question.

The younger girl sighed at this, and nodded her head in submission, but blinked longingly at the big swans and the parti-colored awning and the red seats.

"I beg your pardon," said Van Bibber, addressing himself uneasily to the eldest girl with the long hair, "but if the little girl would like to say that all the swans, restrictions, and—hasn't

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

"Stone Upon Stone"

MOST appropriate was the simile President Coolidge used at the dedication of New Mexico's stone in the Washington Monument when he likened the unity built "stone upon stone" into that "solid and harmonious structure" to the nation constructed of states. Emphasizing the need for mutual knowledge and respect to guard "against sectional antagonisms," Mr. Coolidge pointed out fittingly that New Mexico is a member of the national family deserving to be better known.

American territory since 1848 and a state since 1912, for many Americans New Mexico remains strangely remote and alien, still to be discovered as a part of the United States. Business men of the State know the embarrassment of being questioned about customs duties on shipments, and within recent months a resident was informed by a well-known Massachusetts firm that offers in its catalogue did not apply on orders "from outside the United States."

Almost the newest of the states, New Mexico, as the President recalled, "has claim to the earliest civilization on the North American Continent." When Cesar was pursuing roving tribes in Britain a house-building people, skilled in many crafts, were cultivating irrigated farms in New Mexico, living much as their descendants, the Pueblo Indians, do today. Eighty years before the Mayflower came to Plymouth, Coronado had explored the Rio Grande Valley and claimed Nuevo Mexico for the Spanish king. "Too little is known of the beauties, advantages and possibilities of this commonwealth," said Mr. Coolidge, adding:

It is an empire in itself, ranking in size fourth of all the states, having 123,000 square miles, or 75,000,000 acres. Her area equals New York, Pennsylvania and South Carolina combined.

With a population smaller than the City of Washington, this vast domain has plenty of room left as a hiding place for America's supposedly "vanished frontier." About half of its people speak Spanish, and the State Legislature is conducted in two languages. New Mexico has had two Spanish-speaking governors in the last fifteen years, and citizens of that race take an active and patriotic part in public affairs.

Tracing descent from the Conquistadores, they combine loyalty to American institutions with pride in their race's distinct contribution to the making of the Nation. In the war with Spain, New Mexicans of Spanish lineage were quick to enlist, and Roosevelt drew more than half his Rough Riders from the State. Today the two races are working side by side to knit New Mexico more closely into the Nation's industrial and commercial fabric through development of its vast resources.

Mining and grazing are the State's major interests, but agriculture is making numerous conquests in supposed "desert" areas through irrigation and more daring "dry farming." The perfecting of cheaper methods of transmitting electricity will make available for industrial uses an unmeasured store of water power and coal estimated at 190,000,000,000 tons. Supplies of scenic grandeur and reservoirs of sunshine are less easily computed, but scarcely less valuable. The Nation's increasing need for what the State possesses, and steadily improving means of communication, are drawing constantly closer the bonds of that complete unity which the President invoked.

The Republican Convention City

KANSAS CITY, Mo., approximately the geographical center of the United States, will become, temporarily at least, the political center of the country during the week of June 12, 1928. It is there that the convention called to nominate the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, and to adopt the party's national platform, will meet on the day named, the designation having been decided upon after a lively contest in the national committee in which the claims of San Francisco, among other cities, were attractively presented. But it is worthy of notice that, upon motion of the California city's champion, the choice was made unanimous. It is thus that complete accord is reached when there is an honest willingness on the part of even powerful minorities to yield to the decision of the majority. There is no difficulty in discovering therein a valuable object lesson in practical democracy.

One who would discover any considerable strategic advantage to any candidate, avowed or prospective, or to any faction or bloc within the party itself in the decision to hold the convention in the city named, must search in vain. There is seen in the selection, however, a consistent recognition of the increasing political strength of the party in the middle West, although national conventions have frequently been held in cities beyond the Mississippi. But it is realized, as a study of the history of past gatherings of the kind shows, that the fortunes of aspirants for honors at the hands of national conventions seldom, if ever, are dependent upon the location of the convention city.

The thriving and beautiful metropolis of the Kaw valley will entertain its guests hospitably and lavishly. Its people have a reputation which they will be careful to maintain, and a prestige which they will guard. The city and its surroundings are at their best in early summer. June in the great wheat and corn belt conspires with the elements to paint and display a picture of rare beauty, prophetic of an abundance of the fields and pastures. Those political faction leaders who have, wisely or unwisely, proclaimed the doctrine of discontent in American farming sections, are indeed courageous in inviting company at such a time.

Bakers, Old and New

THE New England Bakers' Association has just held a convention in Boston. One wonders what the old-time New England bakers would think of some of the subjects under discussion, such as "Conditioned Air for Dough Room and Proof Box," "Holes in Bread," "Quality Bread" and "The Wrong Way to Deliver Bread."

The old-time bakers' convention was the Ladies' Sewing Society held in the "parlor"

which was opened once a year for this occasion. Such subjects as "Salt-rising Bread," "The Harvest of Hops" or "The Merits of Potato Yeast" were discussed at great length. All bread was "quality bread" and there were no problems of delivery except to keep the product of the old brick oven up to the demands of the family.

We do not wish to return to the days of the brick oven and the spinning wheel. The romance of business is tremendously interesting. It is vibrant with energy and teeming with potentialities. No wonder that women have followed men into business. Men now make our cloth and fashion it into garments for the family, they do much of the family baking, and it is rapidly eventuating that men, in large commercial laundries, are doing much of the family washing.

More power to all of these industries. Each tiresome task taken out of the home releases just so much more time for the family to enjoy associations together and to give to the world a finer demonstration of home and family values.

Missionaries and Gunboats

THE present state of unrest and armed conflict in China has brought out questions relative to the status of foreign missionaries and their protection, which involve important decisions. These questions resolve themselves thus: Are missionaries to accept military and naval protection from their home governments and, under the aegis of the sword, carry the cross of Christ to the peoples whom they regard as benighted because not Christians? Can this be done consistently? And is religion projected under such conditions in accord with the teachings of the Founder of Christianity?

These and allied questions brought by missionaries before their governing boards await answer. Treaties between China and the United States provide for the protection of American citizens engaged in proper pursuits, and this provision has been carried out by the Government, with the result that the missionaries' work has been carried on under military protection. To some of the missionaries, this has seemed an anomalous situation, and protest has been made. Nearly three years ago, a group of American missionaries, aware of the anomaly of their position, addressed the American Minister to China, proclaiming themselves as messengers of the gospel of brotherhood and peace which takes away all occasion for war. They, accordingly, asked that no form of military force be employed to protect them and their property, and that, in the event of capture by lawless persons or of execution at their hands, no reward should be offered for their release, and no punitive expedition should be sent or indemnity collected.

The missionaries declared they took this stand in the conviction that peace and righteousness could be established only through bringing the spirit of personal good will to bear upon all persons under all circumstances, even though they should suffer wrong without retaliation. The reply of the American Minister set forth that American citizens in China must be protected in accordance with treaties and that the Government knows no distinction between missionaries and other groups of citizens.

That there has been no change in the policy of the Government accounts for the present protest made by returned missionaries who feel that their work is hampered, even nullified, by the protection offered by the Government. Churches of various denominations supporting missionaries in China are giving serious attention to the problem, and it appears that the American Boards of Commissioners of Foreign Missions will be asked to unite in seeking from the Government such modification in practice in the protection of missionaries in China as will give them diplomatic protection without the use of military force. This position seems wholly consistent with the character of their work.

Big Mountain: Little Mouse

SOME ten months ago the National Industrial Conference Board (an organization representing practically all the important American manufacturing industries) appointed a Business Men's Commission on Agriculture to inquire into the cause of agricultural depression and suggest practicable remedies. At that time it was hoped by those who were familiar with previous investigations of the kind that some new light might be shed on the subject, and that progress would be made toward applying the conclusions of the commission. It will occasion regret, therefore, not only on the part of the farmers but of business interests as well, that after painstaking and exhaustive researches, including the taking of testimony by prominent farmers in various regions of America, little that was not already known was discovered, and that the main recommendations of the commission are of a nature that will seemingly preclude the possibility of their adoption.

That the unfavorable conditions prevailing in a very large percentage of the agricultural industry are chiefly due to periodical overproduction of certain staple crops; that the low prices received for the farmer's products—as compared with the high prices paid by the ultimate consumer—are due to imperfect systems of marketing; that the cost of practically everything the farmer buys is increased because of legislative restrictions upon the natural course of trade; all this has long been self-evident. In so far as any of these conditions are due to legislation, the first impulse would be to seek to repeal the law or to amend it so that it would not discriminate against the farmers. "The way to resume," said Horace Greeley, speaking of the resumption of specie payments, "is to resume."

Something of the sort is suggested by the commission when it suggests tariff changes that would equalize conditions in farming and other industries, and hinted that a reduction of railway freight rates in the farming regions might be found practicable. Unfortunately for the prospects of either of these suggestions being adopted, no sooner were they put out than the representatives of the great manufacturing interests protested vigorously that there can be no tariff reduction so long as American labor is paid its present high wage scale. The railway companies also hastened to protest against talk

of lower freight rates, and in view of the railways' claim that in many instances rates are not high enough, there would seem little likelihood of relief in that direction. The old problem of making an omelet without breaking eggshells was simple in comparison with that of helping the farmer without antagonizing other interests.

The Yosemite of the East

ALMOST 12,000 square miles comprise the combined area of the nineteen national parks of the United States. With the exception of Lafayette National Park, however, none of these preserves is located in the eastern section of America. It is, therefore, from both a national and a local standpoint that the efforts being made to preserve the famous "great stone face" of the Old Man of the Mountains in its natural setting are entitled to the greatest encouragement. Moreover, considered as a utilitarian project, the rescuing of the 6000-acre tract in Franconia Notch, N. H., from the ax of the lumberman must appeal to all who are lovers of the great natural beauties of America as worthy of the heartiest commendation.

More than three-quarters of the amount necessary to insure that this remarkable section of New England, including as it does so many distinctive beauty spots, shall be kept intact has already been secured, and it may be expected that the balance of somewhat less than \$100,000 needed before March 1, 1928, will be forthcoming in time. The State of New Hampshire has already appropriated \$200,000, and the American Nature Association has started a national campaign to have the American people contribute the balance now needed to buy the Franconia Notch in the White Mountains, that this wonderful section may be saved from deforestation. Philip W. Ayres, forester of the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, recently called attention to the fact that for 125 years this region has been a place of pilgrimage for travelers. Thousands, therefore, will doubtless echo his words, "Franconia Notch, with all of its scenic beauty, must be saved."

Harmony in Greek Music

DID Greek music know harmony? many persons persist in asking, though again and again classical investigators have declared that it did not, and have pointed out that the Greek feeling was all for melody. Introduce harmony, students explain, and away goes that variety of scale, or mode, for which Greek music shows an inherent fondness.

The question comes up particularly in connection with the musical arrangements of Greek dramatic performance in modern days. And here, no denying, an ensemble of instruments, large or small, has a rather doubtful sound. Let an orchestra be requisitioned by the classical department of a university, or, in more realistic presumption, let a few reed players and a drummer or two be drafted by a theatrical manager, to assist in the production of one of the old tragedies, the effect is the same. Somehow, tones in combination, be they so elaborate as to demand sixty executants, or so simple as to want but six, seem out of keeping with the ancient idea.

Music of chords, that is to say, is apparently of too recent origin to fit the peculiar artistic implications of the Attic stage. For harmony, in this definition, has a comparatively short history. The concordant grouping of sounds and the rigid succession of the groups which keep a musical episode in a fixed key have scarcely held sway for more than four hundred years. Except for a primitive period, the triad, formed from the scale of seven notes, and the chromatic chord, worked from that of twelve, and resolving sooner or later into an inevitable tonality, C minor, G major, or what not, are inventions and developments of the Renaissance and after.

There have been those who argued a Greek harmony from the double aulos, or flute of two pipes and one mouthpiece, pictured on vases. However that may be, no modern instrumental choir fits the case to universal satisfaction. For one of the latest examples, there is the little orchestra used in Miss Anglin's "Electra" of Sophocles, English text of Plumptre, at the Gallo Theater, New York, which recalls more potently through its harmonizations a certain cantor of Leipzig than any lyric poet of Athens. There must have existed, nevertheless, Greek harmony of a sort. The correspondence of strophe and antistrophe in the tragic choruses truly implies a harmony both of sound and of action. In the Plumptre translation, this may largely disappear; and in the Anglin translation, may become still further subordinated. But given a fair chance, it might not only assert itself to everybody's conviction, but might even outshine the declamation, eloquent and brilliant though that be, of the protagonist.

Random Ramblings

Did it remain for Lord Asquith to coin, unconsciously, perhaps, the farewell joke when he said in London that Henry Ford, by causing a lull in the manufacture of automobiles, helped to avert a world shortage in tin?

Any inconvenience that may be caused by a "Road Closed-Detour" sign is easily overlooked on roads under repair near Philadelphia, for each sign carries the additional statement, "This is a Sign of Progress."

What the President has to say in his annual message to Congress "on the state of the Union" usually depends on the states of the Union.

Parking space—in its generally accepted meaning—is even harder to find in the dictionary than in the street.

The effort to take the wood out of political platforms might give some attention also to the woods.

A good lesson might be learned from the sky, for when it's blue it's always pleasant.

Yellow suits for men are forecast. Now whose bright idea was that?

Natural, perhaps, that tipping should unbalance the budget.

Must we now refer to them as "Miss Elizabeths"?

Observations of a World Traveler

By FRANK H. HEDGES

I HAVE become used, living in Japan, to hearing the strains of American jazz float through the half-opened doors of the cafes of Tokyo, ground out on the graphophones that are so prevalent there or seerched over the radio, played by the "high-collar" youths of the cities, and whistled on the harmonicas of the lads in the rice fields and mulberry patches. I was not, however, prepared to hear it in every part of the world.

From Tokyo to London the melody of "Bye, Bye Blackbird," greeted my ears. It was in evidence in the cabarets of Shanghai, the hotel dining rooms of Singapore and Batavia. Played by a brass band, the tune drifted across the jewel lake at Kandy in the mountains of Ceylon. The ragamuffins of Cairo were chanting it, and it rang about the mosques and minarets of Constantinople, broke crudely on the air of Vienna during Beethoven Festival Week, echoed across the medieval bridges of Prague, down the boulevards of Paris, and along the Strand and in Piccadilly. Only when I reached New York did I cease to hear it. In America it was already out of date, and other tunes had been launched to take its place and in their turn to journey around the globe.

This song became to me a symbol, a symbol of the spread and prevalence of American culture. I use the word "culture" because I know of none better, although many will be found to disagree with me in its present application. "The characteristic attainments of a nation or people," is the definition I choose for the world in this connection from the dozen or so definitions that Noah Webster is so considerate as to offer.

I venture to say that not even the original Babbitt himself could journey around the world without being astounded at the progress American culture, thus considered, has made everywhere.

The American motion picture undoubtedly springs most readily to thought, and rightly so. Not only have American pictures invaded the remotest corners of the world, but they are having a tremendous influence in shaping thought and society everywhere.

Many a critic in the United States decries the idea that the foreigner must gain of America from the motion pictures he sees, but the problem is a far deeper one than that. Important as what the world may think of the United States is, the influence that it is having on the world through this medium is far more significant and involves a responsibility that is grave in the extreme. Americans are proud of their "moral leadership" in world conferences; can they be equally proud of their actual leadership in the formation of new habits and modes of thought through the cinema?

American dancing, too, has swept the world. Many a

young lady in Shanghai dances the one-step or the fox-trot to American jazz and talks of the Charleston. The ancient Ban O-dori of Japan is disappearing, and Japanese dancing partners à la Americaine are available in the cabarets of Osaka. Mme. Albertina Rusch, after two years in the United States, returns to Paris with ballet dancers from three Broadway successes with the declared intention of "Americanizing the European ballet," and almost countless other examples could be cited.

Short skirts and bobbed hair, soft collars for men, American brands of soap and ice cream and American food drinks, the structural type of building made of concrete and steel, the newspaper with flaring headlines, American machinery and American methods of efficiency and of doing business—the list of things American found in the Far East, in the islands that lie along the equator, in Asia and Africa and Europe, might be prolonged to many, many items.

The automobile is gradually conquering lands other than the United States, and as motorcars become numerous it is reasonable to suppose that the same changes which have been wrought thereby in the country districts of America will take place elsewhere. Not all the automobiles are of American make, but the majority of them are, and the motorized vehicle seems a typically American product, almost as American as "Bye, Bye Blackbird."

And there are other phases of American culture that are more truly cultural, but that may not be as readily discerned. To call the school American would be ridiculous, but certainly the concept of democratic, universal education has been fostered and nursed in the United States, and it is from America that it has spread to other peoples. American missionaries, too, are exceedingly active in many sections. The force that Woodrow Wilson has become among subject peoples is too well known to require further emphasis.

Not all of the nations and peoples are welcoming this penetration of American culture as an unmixed blessing. Bitter denunciations may be heard, and there are hard struggles to prevent it in many places than one. In England itself Parliament recently passed a bill compelling motion-picture theaters to show a certain percentage of British-made films, and throughout the British Isles there is an actively intense advertising campaign along nationalistic lines to the effect that "British goods are best."

I have used the term "American culture," but I question its accuracy. Is not the world becoming such a unit that what was once a peculiarly national product is now a world product, differing somewhat in its coloration according to various nations? Is not the tendency described above as "Americanization" merely the universal tendency of the present age, a tendency in which the United States happens to be taking the lead, to be setting the pace?

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN is rapidly extending its subway system by opening new sections each year. The first elevated and subway line was built here in 1902, and new routes were established in quick succession until the outbreak of the war. This and the inflation, however, caused an interruption of the work of almost ten years. Not until 1923 was the first line constructed after the war opened. Since then considerable activity has been apparent. Plans are now under way to connect such distant suburbs as Zehlendorf West and Spandau, which at present can be reached only by train, with Berlin by subways. Next year trains of eight cars will be introduced, and in consequence a number of stations are being lengthened. The trains at present have only six cars.

In rush hours it is possible to rush them at intervals of one minute and a half. At the same time the Reich's Railway Company is modernizing its rolling stock, tracks and signal system. This was very necessary owing to the war and inflation and the surrendering of the best engines and cars to the Allies after the war. When the German Railway Company was formed under the Dawes Agreement—until then the railway had been in possession of the Reich—it took over 29,500 engines, 67,904 passenger cars, 233,018 luggage vans and 707,609 freight cars. This was on Oct. 1, 1924. Since then old cars have been replaced by new ones, most of the cars now having an iron framework, and a new type of express train engine has been introduced which is considerably more powerful and longer than the old type and has a pressure of twenty tons per axle. The greater weight made a reinforcement of most bridges necessary, and sixty of these, so far, have been strengthened. The entire system of tracks, moreover, is to be gradually renewed. Since this, however, involves a colossal expense, only 4 per cent will be replaced each year.

If there ever was a competition for the longest printed sentence in the world, the wording of a point on the agenda of the next meeting of the local Chamber of Barriers certainly would be among the winners. This sentence contains not less than 224 words and thus surely beats the last one in the famous story of "The House That Jack Built." It is all about the method of electing new members of the board.

One of the principal topics of political discussion in Berlin for the past few weeks has been the new school bill introduced by the Government. Protest meetings against this bill have taken place everywhere and leaflets depicting its alleged dangers were distributed in the streets. One day a schoolboy brought one of these leaflets home which was headed by the startling announcement: "Our schools are about to be pulled down." Triumphant the youngster handed the sheet to his parents with the words: "How glorious, then we need not go to school any more." So here at least was one who genuinely supported the new bill.

The population of Berlin is somewhat troubled by the announcement that Potsdam has expressed the wish to become a large city. Potsdam, that remote little town which seems quite absorbed in dreams of the past, almost every one of its small gray houses a reminiscence of Frederick the Great and other Prussian kings of fame; where the cabs still rumble over cobblestones and stately swans are still to be seen on the River Havel, and majestic old trees in the streets and quaint archways and still quaint churches envelop its inhabitants in an atmosphere of bygone days of kings and queens and military pomp and court festivals, Potsdam is to become a city. But the first step has just been taken by its municipal authorities who have purchased much ground in the west of the town so that its present size will be doubled when houses have been erected there. No time is being wasted. Already the first street-car tracks are being laid connecting the town with its new suburb. A section of the new part will be located on a wooded hill which no doubt may develop into a new home for the wealthy classes of near-by Berlin.

As usual, General Booth, the head of the Salvation Army, paid a visit to Berlin recently. This time he was received by President Hindenburg, whose first words expressed gratitude for all General Booth has done for the German people in the days of suffering. "We shall never forget it," the President added. And surely no one who saw the long queues of destitute and poorly clad men and women waiting in a cold winter's wind on Alexander Platz for a cup of steaming soup prepared and handed out by the Salvation Army free of cost in the worst months of the inflation will ever forget the blessing wrought by these tireless workers. General Booth, in his

conversation with the President, also mentioned the German's pride in his intellectual qualities. But when we come to him, the general added, we discover that he also possesses a heart. In an interview which he gave to a journalist he spoke of the recognition the work of the Salvation Army was receiving even among non-Christian people, for instance, in Turkey and India. Also in Japan their work is progressing. "We are happy if we can make people happy," he said.

A new department store may be built here shortly which will be connected with the famous "Galleries Lafayette" in Paris. A company of 12,000,000 marks' capital has just been formed for this purpose by the Paris store, together with a Dutch and several German banks. The department store may be erected on a corner of Potsdamer Platz or possibly on Kurfurstendamm and will surely form a new attraction. Berlin has become well-nigh famous for its department stores, for it possesses not only the largest individual department store of Europe, that of A. Wertheim in the Leipziger Strasse, but also the largest department store concern outside of the United States, namely the Hermann Tietz Company, which owns countless big department stores in Berlin and all over Germany.

Busstag (Day of Penance), one of Germany's national holidays, always falls in the dull month of November. All public dancing is prohibited, theaters are either closed or present serious plays, and merriment is publicly banished, though not always in the family. At least it is a day of rest for actors. Thus, for instance, the revue now running at the Admirals Palast was set aside to make room for a concert—the only appearance this season of the great Russian singer, Feodor Chaliapin. For days before there was a run on the tickets which obtained fancy prices for Berlin—ranging from 5 to 50 marks. Nobody in the densely filled theater, however, regretted the outlay, for Mr. Chaliapin was at his best and his best is incomparable. He was recalled times innumerable and responded willingly to countless encores. His fellow artists were also noteworthy.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board will remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Checking the Crime Wave

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: I greatly admire Senator Baumes' earnest endeavor to check the crime wave, and very likely it has worked out some benefit; but in my opinion his plan as it now stands will not get the best results, as it is not elastic enough. Perhaps it can be modified in such a way that it will be most satisfactory. I think the individual cases must be separately considered.

I wonder whether the laws could be so amended that after the jury had given its verdict the sentence could be left to a commission consisting of the judge who tried the case, together with two other members, who all could study the case thoroughly. We should remember that the so-called "first" offender may not really be a first offender, but may have committed previous crimes which were not detected until this particular one.

Considering the fact that the average prison as now conducted is not a good school; that one cannot expect that the prisoner will have improved while he was in prison, or that he will be better when he comes out than when he went in; that the man who comes out of prison has great difficulty in adjusting himself to conditions outside of the prison, and considering also the bad influence and example which beset him while in prison; that he is usually not taught any trade or so employed that he will be able to use his experience in prison after his discharge to be able to make an honest living, and the attitude of the public against the prisoner, we can appreciate the difficulties facing the discharged prisoner.

I can only repeat, as I have said on previous occasions, that we have to rely principally on swift and sure justice being administered to those who engage in criminal acts; that the criminals must understand that it is almost certain that any criminal act on their part is sure to be detected and quickly punished, and that no politics or money power can help them to avoid the consequences of their crime. In many cases the prisoner who is caught in the first criminal act has not necessarily been a criminal before, while the prisoner after his release belongs to the criminal class, and in many cases can only be kept out of it by proper treatment and good example of the wardens and keepers while in prison.

It is, in my opinion, deeply to be regretted that the number of prisoners in prison is largely growing to such a large extent. I would rather have some method followed by which we could decrease crime and yet not increase the prison population, but rather decrease it.

New York, N. Y. ADOLPH LEWISOM.